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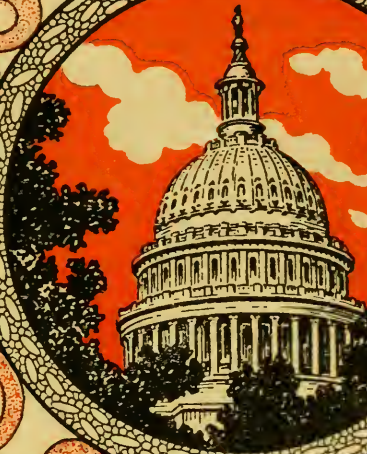




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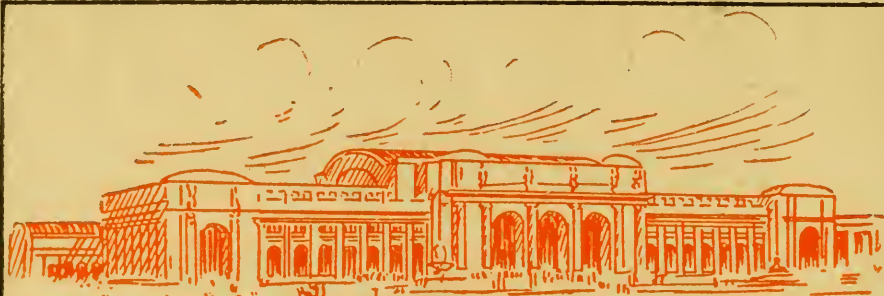
THE NATION'S CAPITAL

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The New Washington

An Illustrated Description
of

The National Capital

As It Is, and, as Every
Patriotic American Wishes
It to Be, the Most Beautiful
Capital City in the World



Designed Especially for the Information of Visitors to
Washington and those who Wish to be Informed
About Their National City

BY GEORGE H. GALL

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THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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FOREWORD

The Southern Commercial Congress issues this booklet for the purpose of putting into the hands of visitors and others a concise description of the Capital City of the United States. Washington was chosen as the permanent home of the Congress because it is the heart of the nation whose people the Congress would interest in the South.

Washington is the only city in the United States in which every American is directly interested and in which he may equally claim a share. The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress exclusive jurisdiction over the Federal City. The voter in Atlanta or New Orleans or any other city in the country casts a vote for a man who will share in making laws for the government of the District of Columbia just as he will share in framing legislation that will affect the people of his own Congressional district. The privilege of voting imposes the duty of intelligent interest in the community.

The Southern Commercial Congress, therefore, desires to arouse in the American people an interest in their common city to the end that through awakened interest Washington shall presently become the greatest and most beautiful capital of what is already the greatest and wealthiest nation of the earth.

Washington even now is fast approaching that proud position. In the following pages it is the purpose to show to what extent the city has developed, to state some of its problems for the consideration of American citizens and voters, and to show some of the important forward steps provided for the city's immediate future.

While there is no attempt in the following pages to usurp the functions of a "Guide to Washington," there is included information for the ready guidance of the visitor to the National Capital.

G. H. G.

Washington, June 1, 1913.

"FOR A GREATER NATION THROUGH A GREATER SOUTH"

The Southern Commercial Congress

Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

ORGANIZED DEC. 8, 1908

INCORPORATED JULY 21, 1911

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The Southern Commercial Congress

Its Origin, Its Purpose, and Its Work.

The Southern Commercial Congress is no more commercial than it is industrial; no more industrial than agricultural; no more agricultural than educational. It is all of these and more, too; for it is the name of the movement intended to weld into one irresistible confidence all the scattered efforts that are being made throughout all the South to utilize resources, improve conditions, and fittingly announce the advantages of the South to the world.

The Southern Commercial Congress is not in business, and yet it is a promoter of business. It is not interested in any educational institution, yet it promotes education. It has not a square foot of land to sell, yet it is creating a demand for land. It does not publish a periodical, yet its influence through the printed page has grown by leaps and bounds. It is not a national advertiser, yet its work will shortly prompt a widespread and compelling outburst of Southern municipal and real estate advertising. It is not the name of an annual meeting, yet it holds annual meetings as part of its work.

The Southern Commercial Congress is a movement that expresses complete dissatisfaction with things as they are, unless those things are the best that can be. It follows hard after the God of things as they ought to be. It suggests to others the changes, uses, and activities that should be in the South, but does not dissipate its own force in a sea of detail.

The movement was organized in Washington in December, 1908, with the full dignity of its name and its purpose, and yet when it started there was not an effective union of constructive forces anywhere in the South to sustain it; nor did it wait for the pledges of men whose interest would be benefited through the success of the effort.

As a movement it sprang full grown from the minds of a group of commercial secretaries who met in Chattanooga in August, 1908, and decided that there were certain conditions existing in the South and outside of it that could only be met by a union of effort, and further decided that if such a union of effort did not exist, State by State, throughout the South,

then, without waiting for the slow process of gradual unification, a meeting must be held to declare that such a union did exist. The clear judgment of the men who started the movement is confirmed by the fact that in less than three years the words "Southern Commercial Congress" have become known throughout the nation, the influences of its effort for union have been felt throughout the South, and it is now recognized as a practical force for good, both here and abroad.

The discussions in Chattanooga were along such lines as these:

The Panama Canal will be finished in a few years.

It is an enterprise potent with influences upon the South.

It is bound to draw shipping southward and to change the routes of travel.

The lure of it will bring a southward trend of population, because by reason of the influences of the canal there will be many new enterprises developed in the South.

The canal, potent in its influences, has stirred the imagination of the men of the South to anticipate great benefits from the completed canal.

Nevertheless, only in rare instances is there evidence of commercial organizations and business men, particularly those of ports, preparing to realize on the canal and its influences.

The hindering cause is a lack of widespread, definite knowledge of the South's importance.

Seeking in our minds for the one unquestioned means of stirring the South, we found that the resources of the South, when considered individually and collectively, involved truths powerful enough to electrify the mind of the man of the South with a new confidence and great enough to sweep out of the mind of the nation the accumulated errors of two or three generations whose knowledge of the South was either slight or generally inaccurate.

The physical leadership upon which our work is based are these:

COAST LINE AND HARBOR INDENTATIONS—The South, Baltimore to Brownsville, exceeding the Pacific coast by two miles to one and the North Atlantic by nearly four miles to one.

NAVIGABLE STREAMS IN AND BENEFITING THE SOUTH—There being 27,410 miles of navigable rivers in the United States. Of these, omitting the Ohio and the Missouri and the northern portions of the Mississippi, 18,000 miles are found in the South; or, including the Mississippi Basin, the

South possesses nearly 24,000 miles out of the total possessed by the nation.

WATER POWERS NEAR GREAT PRODUCING AREAS—The Southern Appalachians, with their surrounding region of productivity, above ground and under ground, being unique among the water-power regions of the United States.

RAINFALL IN INCHES PER YEAR AND DISTRIBUTION PER MONTH—The South excelling all other portions of the United States in this particular, except the extreme Northwest around Puget Sound.

SOILS AND WET LANDS—The South possessing great stretches of typical soils; for instance, fifty million acres of truck lands; and also possessing by far the greatest portions of the wet lands of the United States. These represent the richest soils imaginable when excess moisture is removed.

DAYS OF TEMPERATURE FAVORABLE TO PLANT GROWTH—The greater portion of the South lying within a region of 210 days between frosts, in which particular it has the advantage of the rest of the nation, for these days of growing temperature are associated with rainfall and with great soil types.

FORESTS AND FOREST POSSIBILITIES — The South having for three years produced more lumber than all the other States together, and the climate of the South is peculiarly favorable to reforestation and to perpetual growth.

MINERALS IN THEIR DISTRIBUTION NEAR NAVIGABLE STREAMS AND TO THE COAST—Thus becoming more valuable for transportation, for use, and for commerce than is true in relation to the other divisions of the United States.

In other words, using material things, a movement was started to appeal not only to the pride of heritage, not only to the pride of possession, but also to the pride of achievement latent in the South if this great array of resources once becomes impressed on the minds of men, for no civilization has arisen anywhere the world over except by the utilization of some one or more of these basic resources. Therefore, beginning with purely material things, which, after all, are the bases of every sane human activity, the Southern Commercial Congress has reached up into the realm of ethics, of patriotism, and of statesmanship. It has declared that upon these resources a greater civilization than has ever existed in the South must arise to benefit the nation. Furthermore, it has declared that

if this greater civilization should arise largely through the vision and activity of those who are now strangers to the South, it should stand as an everlasting reproach to the men of the South who, treading under foot opportunities unmatchable, saw in those opportunities no personal challenge to effort. We also saw that if the active campaign to stir the mind of the nation as a whole toward new assurances in the South were not first undertaken in the South itself, the natural lure of the resources of the South would bring into that region a sweep of population whose use of resources would be superior to those left in charge of the South, but unwilling to exert transforming influences.

Consequently, while the Southern Commercial Congress sounds as if it were commercial, it might with truth be called the "Southern Ethical Congress," for it is a moral power, and it regards as its very best field of endeavor the mind of the boy and man of the South, so that by constant reiteration of the truths of the South we may arouse in the mind an affirmative impulse to control, use, and transform the resources of the South. Furthermore, by declaring the great truths of the South, particularly relative to its unoccupied acres, the Southern Commercial Congress strives to broaden the thought of the South, so that it may desire the arrival of more men of good intent to share in its problems of development.

The Southern Commercial Congress might with equal accuracy be called the Southern Renationalization Congress, for at the very outset it took the broad view that through a greater South must arise a greater nation. Consequently, using the terms of commerce and the facts of resource, constant emphasis has been laid upon the national significance of these resources and their development, for following the reuniting tendency of the Spanish-American war, and following the decision to wed the Atlantic and the Pacific, there must come to the mind of the South a clearer view of its national importance and relationship.

The great meetings of the Southern Commercial Congress in Washington and elsewhere have always emphasized the contrast between conditions as they were and conditions as they are. But specifically until the year 1915 it will emphasize the contrast in conditions of fifty years ago and those of now.

The five great meetings in the years mentioned will represent five scenes in the great drama of the South's recovery. The stage in the South, the audience is the nation. The scene in

Atlanta in March, 1911, carried out the idea of "The South's physical recovery;" the scene in Nashville in April, 1912, carried out the idea of "The South's Agricultural and Educational Recovery" and as affected by the influx of men from other States. The scene along the Gulf or South Atlantic coast in 1913 will carry out the idea of "The South's Commercial Recovery," using the completed Panama Canal as a means of defining the increasing importance of the Southern States as related to the commerce of the nation and of the world. The scene in Oklahoma in 1914 will express the idea of internal development, the rapid growth of Oklahoma in its twenty-five years of life being regarded as a type of the growth that will be common in the whole South in the next quarter of a century. The scene in 1915 will be set in Washington or in Richmond and will express all that is involved in the words "The victories of fifty years of peace."

A resident of California going East might stop in Colorado and have complied with the purpose of his journey. A resident of Maine going West might stop in Ohio and be considered to have made the move that he had declared he would make. A resident in the old South might move to any State, from California to Maine, and still be regarded as having moved North. When, however, the term "the South" is used it has a definite significance that has attached itself to it for two or three generations and which, in a way, has been the means of establishing a bias regarding the South. It is not so many years ago that if a man announced he was going South—and there are many such—his friends and neighbors would bid farewell to him, as though he were going into danger, for the ease with which the word "South" could be used in relation to untoward occurrences, particularly in public print, had created the general feeling that the South is a region of strange diseases, of social disorder, of educational backwardness, and whatever other vivid imaginings chose to find lodgment in the minds of those who knew not, and did not know that they knew not. The ease with which the word "South" has been used as attached to an outbreak, physical or moral, is the very means now used by the Southern Commercial Congress to set right the mind of the nation. The Congress does not deal with Alabama as such any more than it deals with Virginia as such. It is in the business of setting the facts of "the South" before the nation, excepting that truth will drive out error, that knowledge will supplant misapprehension, and that, through truth and knowledge, the mind of the nation may be made to

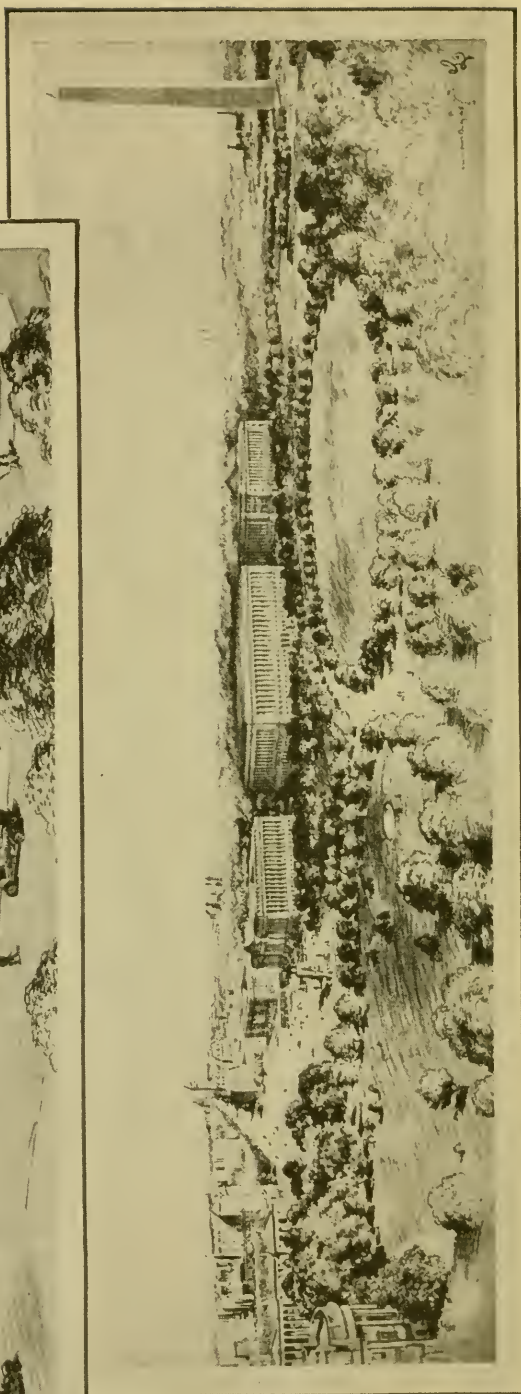
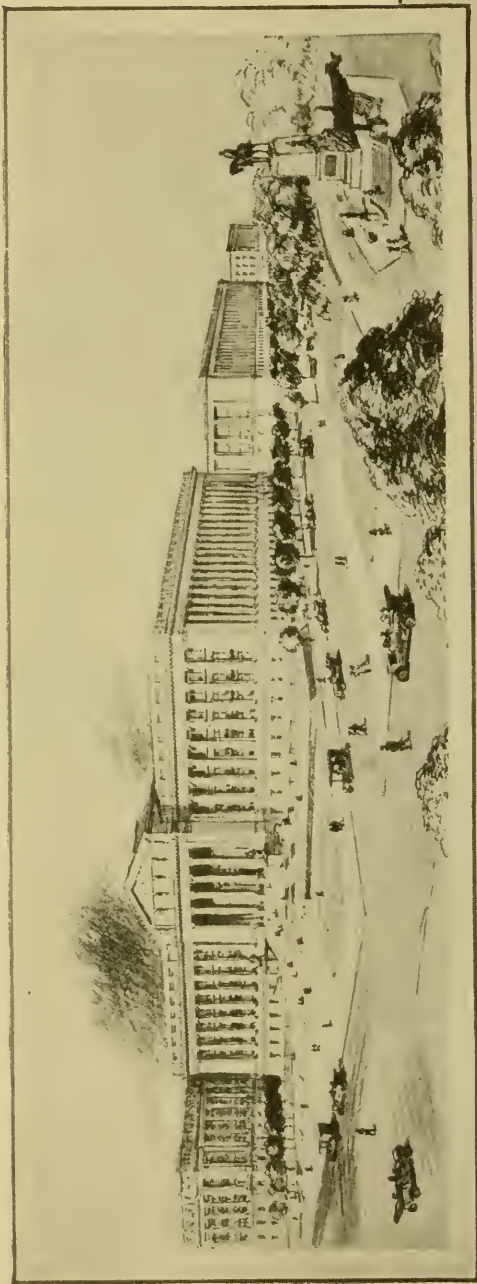
listen to the message of the South and yield to its offerings of opportunity, thus bringing men to cast in their lot with the men already there in working out and building up the great civilization that is predicated upon the marvelous inherent resources of the South.

Those who have directed the work of the Southern Commercial Congress are exercising an influence that is practically irresistible, for by avoiding all contact and complications with definite business and by holding fast to the convincing affirmations that are true regarding the South, it has become a fact that no one, anywhere, could question the accuracy of what was said, nor take the negative side regarding affirmations proved by the governmental researches of the nations.

The work of the Southern Commercial Congress can be likened to the pervasiveness of air. With such an idea of pervasiveness and irresistibility, the Congress has always chosen to keep out of political disputes and to avoid, as far as possible, legislative questions, particularly in Washington. It uses the resource facts of the South over and over again, through kaleidoscopic changes made up of the self-same elements, and thus stands between North and South, in order that each may understand the other, and that through the language of commerce and of development there may arise in the semi-centennial years of the war a new understanding of the old South and a new respect for the young South.

The Congress, within sixty days after its first meeting in Washington, in December, 1908, moved its efforts to Washington, and has remained active there ever since. Washington was chosen in order that the efforts of the Congress might actually bring to pass a physical return of the South to the Nation's Capital, and in order that, using the natural advantages of Washington for research, we might, in the campaign for the South, come into touch with many minds from many places, and thus send to all portions of the nation the broader understanding of the South, which the nation needs in order to increase its strength. An additional reason for choosing Washington was this: That the most highly organized government of modern times is located there; yet though so highly organized, it is faultily articulated, and the opportunity was seen for a movement on behalf of the South to come in touch with governmental activities, supply the necessary correlation, and then use the researches of the nation in terms of the South for the South's internal benefit and for its external influence upon the nation.

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View Showing Location, with Ref-
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The New Washington



The Washington Monument.

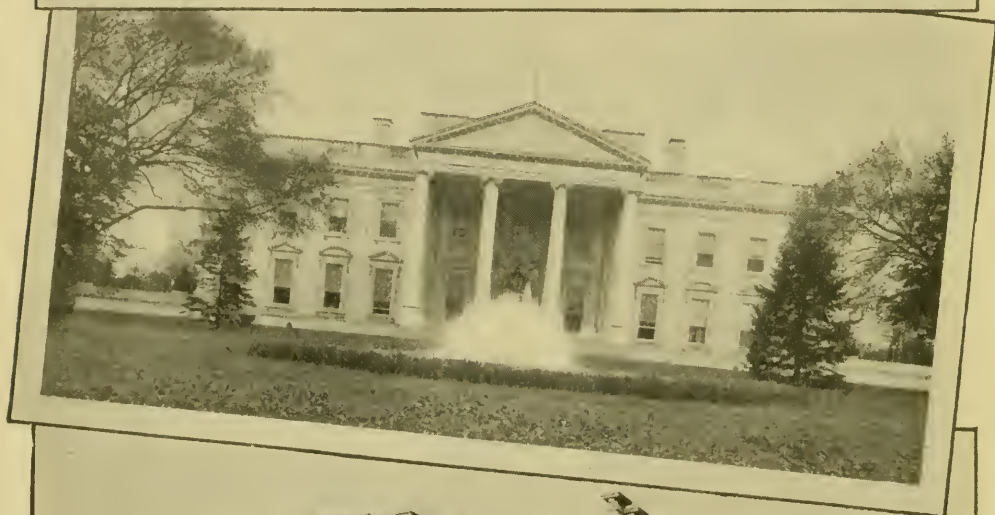
In November, 1800, a little over 112 years ago, Washington became the permanent seat of the Government of the United States. In December, 1900, a century later, the nation joined with the residents of the Capital City in a centennial celebration of that occasion. Largely due to the national interest in the city of Washington, aroused and quickened by the celebration, the city then entered upon a period of advancement that in the short space of a dozen years has produced a new Washington.

Remarkable as had been the progress in the first century of the city's life as a capital of a nation, the possibilities for further improvement at the end of that period were such that an eminent citizen then declared "if the embellishment of the Capital City is ever to be accomplished, now is the time when it should be begun," and Governors of States, Representatives, Senators and other high

Government officials joined in a demand that Washington should be made the greatest and most beautiful capital in the world.

Events that immediately followed showed that the time indeed was ripe, for in scarcely more than a year afterwards, January 15, 1902, there was laid before the Senate of the United States a comprehensive plan for the future development of Washington that practically embodied the high ideals not only of the city's founders, Washington, Jefferson and Madison, but of the members of the great assemblage in 1900. The plan was included in a report submitted by a commission of artists, the most eminent in their respective lines, known since as the Park Commission, and composed of Daniel H. Burnham, of Chicago; Frederick Law Olmsted, jr., of Brookline, Mass.; Charles F. McKim and Augustus St. Gaudens, of New York. Mr. Olmsted is the only surviving member.

Although Congress has never seen fit formally to give the effect of law to the commission's report, it is a remarkable instance of the force of public opinion that in the twelve years since, in all the improvements that have been carried out and proposed for execution in the near future, no attempt (and there have been many of them) to depart from the plan has prevailed. Every public building, every monument and memorial and every park constructed or proposed, is in accordance with the unified and orderly scheme.



The Treasury, White House and Building of the State, War and Navy Departments.

Just what has been accomplished in these dozen years to create a new Washington will presently be shown, but before proceeding to a consideration of Washington as it is and is to be, a brief review of the events of the past should be made, so that the reader may the more clearly understand the present and the plans for the future.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

"The City of Washington," so called by the commissioners appointed by George Washington and by Congress, although Washington himself called it "The Federal City," was the last of nine cities to furnish a home for the government. The Continental Congress, from 1774 to 1778, and the Congress of the Confederation, from 1778 to 1789, had moved successively from Philadelphia to Baltimore, to Lancaster, to York, to Princeton, to Annapolis, to Trenton, and finally to New York. New York was also the site of assembly of the first Congress under the Constitution, in 1789, and immediately the question of a permanent location for the seat of government engaged attention. The question was settled the following year and a location "on the river Potomac at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Conogocheague" was accepted for "the permanent seat of the Government of the United States." The government was then moved to Philadelphia, where it was provided it should remain until 1800. This gave ten years for preparation. In 1791 Congress definitely located the site of the present city, including in the ten miles square a portion of Virginia, and providing that the public buildings should be erected on the Maryland side of the river. In the preceding year, 1790, however, President Washington was authorized to appoint three commissioners to survey the territory. Accordingly, on March 30, 1791, the survey having been completed, the States of Maryland and Virginia having ceded the territory required, and Congress having approved the arrangements, the President formally proclaimed and made known the site of the Federal district. The corner stone of the District of Columbia was laid on the Virginia side, April 15, 1791, with Masonic ceremonies. Thus, for the first time in history, an independent capital of a nation was made. Australia, within the past few years, has followed this example and the plan of Washington has largely guided that country in designing its new capital city.

Washington's Ideal City.

No sooner had Congress approved the site for the future seat of the government and given the President authority to prepare it for occupancy in 1800, than Washington, with the assistance of Madison, Jefferson, Ellicott and L'Enfant, set about planning a National Capital, not only for the immediate, but for the distant future, a city of splendid proportion, adaptable in its plan to all future growth and capable of being made the most noble and beautiful city in the world. Washington's ideal embraced not only a great city in its physical aspect, but he would also have the Federal City "the greatest commercial emporium" and a center of learning. To facilitate the former he assisted the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to connect the seaboard with the West, and to encourage the latter he left a substantial bequest for a national university.

The plan for the physical city at length was completed, the plan that has since borne the name of L'Enfant, but Washington was not to

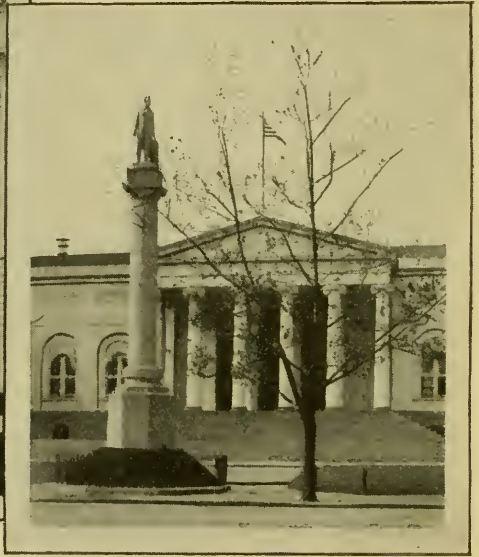
see the occupation by the Government of the capital city to the preparation of which he had given years of thoughtful effort. The Government was moved from Philadelphia in 1800, the year after his death, to the city that has since stood as a monument to the last great work of the nation's first President.

What may well be termed the Dark Ages of Washington then began. The city was neglected by Congress and the plan conceived by Washington for a capital city typical of the dignity and wealth of the nation was permitted to go with little further execution. This period of neglect lasted for nearly three-quarters of a century, until the year 1871. Its lowest ebb was probably marked in 1846, when the people of Alexandria wearied of the condition, and Congress, with seeming utter carelessness in the preservation and ultimate working out of the ideals for a great



District Government Building and Statue of Alexander R. Shepherd, Governor of the District of Columbia, 1873-4.

"City Hall," the District Court House and Statue of Abraham Lincoln.

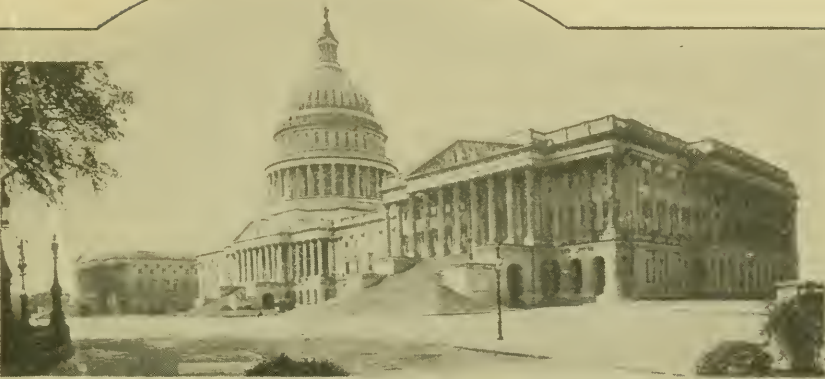


capital, permitted the retrocession to the State of Virginia of all that section of the District of Columbia the State had originally given as a part of the Federal district, about one-third of the whole territory. During all this time, too, the city of Georgetown existed as an independent municipality.

Through President Washington's negotiations the original owners of the land of the city donated to the United States five-sevenths of the whole and relinquished control over their own local governmental affairs, with the understanding that the nation would carry out the plans of the city's founder and build up at its own expense through the sale of a portion of the property so donated, or otherwise, the great capital proposed.

But through the whole seventy-one years the residents bore practically the entire burden of the city's upbuilding. Indeed, it was brought

THE CAPITOL.



THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

out by Senator Curtis in debate in the Senate in February, 1913, that even up to 1878 the citizens had expended in the District \$65,569,371, while the Government had expended only \$27,311,000; in other words, the citizens had expended \$38,357,421 more than the general Government had expended.

During this time, too, there were periodical attempts to move the seat of Government to other cities.

The Civil War proved the first great event of promise for the neglected city. The National Capital's preservation became the concern of a nation, and Lincoln himself faced the invaders' fire on one of the forts erected about the city for its defense. For the first time the interest of the people of the country was stirred in the Capital City. This interest, awakened by the war, was led afterwards by President Grant, and in 1871 the municipalities of Washington and Georgetown were merged into the District of Columbia with a sort of territorial form of government, whose Governor was appointed by the President of the United States.

Shepherd's Improvements.

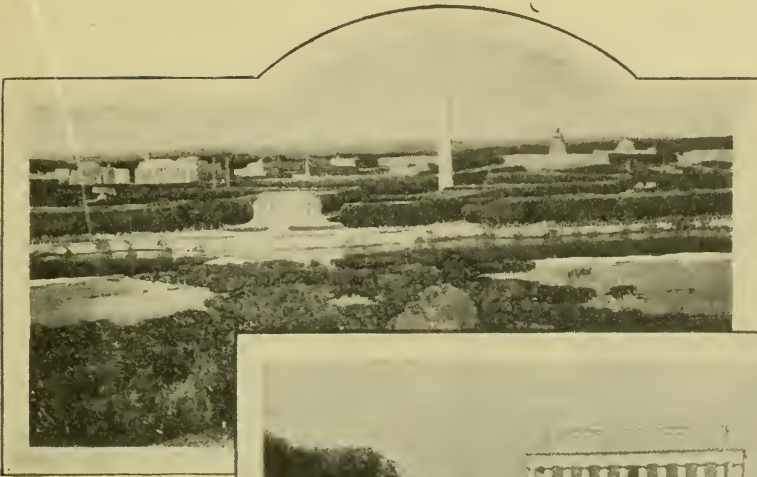
The District's second, and last, Governor, Alexander R. Shepherd, a native of Washington, who served from September 13, 1873, to June 20, 1874, backed by President Grant, put into practical effect the re-awakened national concern. Imbued with the ideals of the first President, he set about with vigor and rough-shod methods to build up the long-neglected city. Streets and avenues that until then were in existence only on the map laid out under Washington's directions, were opened, graded and paved. Improvements all over the city were made and all was done at the expense of the resident taxpayers. The unprecedented improvements and their accompanying expenditures, placing a new and heavier burden upon taxpayers, aroused a storm of protest such as to end the Shepherd regime and the territorial form of government. For the next four years a temporary form of government by Commissioners was provided, and in 1878 what was termed the permanent form of government was instituted by a law since known as the Organic Act. Later the Supreme Court of the United States pronounced this act the "Constitution of the District." It provided for the present form of government under a board of three commissioners, appointed by the President of the United States, two from the citizens of Washington and a third from the Engineer Corps of the United States Army.

Of the highest importance was the provision in the Organic Act of a permanent basis of division of the expenses of the Capital City in recognition, late though it was, of the obligation upon the nation of assuming an appropriate share of the burden of building a capital somewhat commensurate with the ideals of its founders. The act provided for an equal division of expenses between the general Government and that of the District.

The enactment of the fundamental law was the culmination of the new national interest in the Capital aroused by the dangers of the war



The Park Commission Plan—Design for The Mall and Treatment of the Monument Grounds.



The
Lincoln
Memorial.

The Memorial
Structure and its
location, as it will
appear from
Arlington.



and kept lively later by President Grant. That just such an intelligent organization of the affairs of the District was all that was needed to start the orderly and adequate development of the Capital is shown by the fact that in the twenty-two years next ensuing, from 1878 to the centennial year, the District practically doubled in wealth and population.

"Governor Shepherd and the Commissioners and Congress took from the walls the dusty map of L'Enfant and Ellicott," said Senator Louis E. McComas at the centennial celebration in 1900, "impressed its outlines on marsh, on hill, on woodland, and, under the cloudless sky, out of the fresh earth the new Washington rose as from the stroke of the enchanter's wand."

The Park Commission Plan.

But the new Washington was yet to come. The whole nation on that day in December, 1900, gathered, through its representatives in Congress and the Governors of its States, to celebrate the accomplishments of a century and to pledge new efforts to a realization of "The Federal City" of which Washington dreamed, and the world looked on through the eyes of the diplomatic corps. The Park Commission plan, that embellishment, modernization and extension of the Washington-

L'Enfant plan to meet the requirements of the greater city, was conceived and its execution commenced within a year afterward.

With the overwhelming vote in Congress in February, 1913, authorizing the expenditure of \$2,000,000 for a great memorial structure to Abraham Lincoln and directing that the structure be raised on the site chosen for it eleven years before by the Park Commission, the keystone of the plan's main arch was dropped into place. Although never formally enacted into law, as was its prototype, the Washington-L'Enfant plan, the Park Commission plan for the greater Washington, has been followed consistently and every important new step in the upbuilding of the city for the past eleven years has been taken in conformity with it.

To keep the plan intact and locate public structures in conformity with it has been no easy task during this period. Practically every important proposed public building has involved a contest over its location, and in every instance selfish motives have entered that would make serious departure from the whole scheme. A bitter fight was waged over the location of the Grant Memorial, but the advocates of adherence to the plan set for it by the Park Commission finally prevailed. The last important and greatest contest of all was that over the Lincoln Memorial in the closing days of the Sixty-second Congress.



SENATE OFFICE BUILDING.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OFFICE BUILDING.



New Building of the National Museum.
New Building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Another important section of the plan was also provided for by Congress on the fourth of March, 1913, the first large project in the section relating to the outer-park system. This was a provision for a connecting parkway along the valley of Rock Creek between Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park. Congress also made an appropriation for a survey and estimate for the memorial bridge proposed by the Commission to span the Potomac and form a public highway to the national cemetery at Arlington.

Execution of Plan.

A conception of the physical development of the capital since 1900 can best be had from a brief review of the more notable accomplishments of the period. In that time the unsightly railway stations and yards, one at Sixth and B Streets, and the other at New Jersey Avenue and C Street, have been entirely cleared away. The Union Station, into which come all of the passenger trains entering the city, has been erected at a cost, including the vast plaza, of nearly \$20,000,000.

Splendid new office buildings have been erected for the accommodation of Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, on two sides of the park on the east side of the Capitol, at a total cost of nearly \$7,000,000.

A great new building for the National Museum has been erected at a cost of \$3,500,000 on the B Street, N. W., line of the Mall.

At a cost of \$2,500,000 a new building has been erected to house the Government of the District of Columbia. This building occupies the square at the southeast corner of 14th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue.

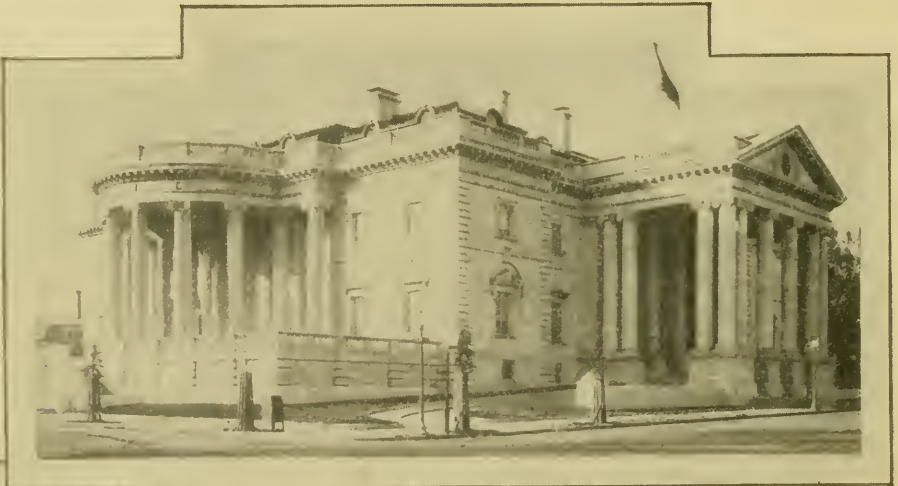
Although incomplete, a new building has been erected for the Department of Agriculture at a present cost of \$1,500,000, on the B Street, S W., side of the Mall.

A new building for the Government Printing Office has been constructed at a cost of \$2,500,000.

Extensive additions have been made to the White House, including a separate building for the executive offices.

Two notable semi-public buildings, the Pan-American Union and the D. A. R. Continental Memorial Hall, have been erected in conformity with the plan of the Park Commission at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000, and are notable features in the ornamentation of the scheme.

Just west of the Union Station, and on the plaza, there is now nearing completion a new building which will house the Washington City Post Office. This will cost about \$3,000,000.



CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL OF THE D. A. R.
PAN-AMERICAN UNION BUILDING.



THE GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

Looking out upon Potomac Park just south of the Washington Monument, there is now nearly ready for use a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which will cost, when completed this year, \$2,500,000. Without exception, these buildings, to be erected, under construction, or about to be built, harmonize in design and location with the original plan of the founders, which was enlarged by the Park Commission in 1900.

The Connecticut Avenue bridge over Rock Creek has been built at a cost of \$1,000,000.

An ornamental bridge on Sixteenth Street has been constructed and work is now proceeding on another to carry Q Street across Rock Creek, the two costing \$435,000.

Potomac Park has been largely developed and the Speedway completed.

The Army War College, built at a cost of \$1,000,000, now adorns the point of land formed by the Anacostia River and the Washington channel of the Potomac.

Additions to the park system of the District, costing for the ground alone about \$800,000, not including the Rock Creek Park connection, have also been made.

Thus there has been expended about \$65,000,000 in this short period in carrying into execution the plan for beautifying the city.

Municipal Improvements.

Remarkable progress in municipal improvements has also been made. A new sewerage disposal system has been instituted at a cost of \$5,264,520. A filtration plant, which has resulted in giving Washington an abundant supply of pure water, has been built at a cost of \$3,500,000. The railroad grade crossings of the city have been abolished at a cost to the railroad companies of about \$15,000,000, and to the United States and the District of Columbia of \$3,000,000. In addition to these, changes in the grade of streets and improvements to meet the new conditions

cost \$1,600,000, and damages due to changes in grades of streets amounting to nearly \$500,000 have been paid. A new steel and concrete bridge across the Potomac River has been built at a cost of about \$1,200,000, and a new bridge across the Anacostia River, at a cost of nearly \$500,000. One of the most necessary and important improvements to the city has been put well under way in the past decade, the reclamation of the flats along Anacostia River, and the improvement of the banks of that stream as a water-front park. The District Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1912 carried an appropriation of \$100,000 for beginning this work, and since 1902 \$270,000 has been spent in dredging a 400-foot channel 20 feet deep and placing the dredged material on the flats.

A New Washington Built.

Concurrently with the submission of the Park Commissions plan to the Senate, Washington entered upon a period of construction by private enterprise that has amounted to nothing short of a building renaissance. A new Washington has been built by the citizens of the Capital alone, as well as by them and the citizens of the United States jointly.



Copyright, Leet Bros.

A section of Sheridan Circle, looking out Massachusetts avenue.

As though fired with inspiration by the broad vista of the city's beautification portrayed by the four famous artists composing the Commission, the people of Washington commenced to build and beautify. Not only were beautiful residences constructed, but the esthetic influence touched the construction of commercial building. If the people of the United States proposed to make Washington the most beautiful capital of the world, the people of the District of Columbia needed no urging to do their full share. Sheridan Circle, Washington's most elaborate residential section, has been entirely constructed since 1900. Residences there, and elsewhere, have been built with an eye single to beauty. Meridian Hill, with its imposing residences, has been created; Washington Heights has experienced its best building in the period. The neighborhood of Dupont Circle has been immensely improved, especially in the New Hampshire Avenue section.

One of the most beautiful buildings erected by any fraternal organization in the United States, the Scottish Rite Temple, will soon be completed at the corner of S Street and the Avenue of the Presidents. This building, being erected by the Scottish Rite Masons, is a huge Monumental pile of white marble. Its cost is estimated at \$1,000,000. A library of 75,000 volumes, the nucleus of which was a donation of the library of



THE SOUTHERN BUILDING 15th and H STREETS, N. W.

Home of the Southern Commercial Congress. Home of and owned by The Commercial Fire Insurance and the First National Fire Insurance Companies.



CAPITAL OFFICE BUILDINGS.

1—The Mills' Building; 2—The Colorado Building; 3—The Munsey Building; 4—The Bond Building.

General Albert Pike, who was Grand Commander of the Supreme Council from 1859 to 1891 and a scholar of wide reputation.

The influence of the esthetic inspiration of the Park Commission's plan extended to the building of the most modest houses for people of the most limited means. Thousands of houses in a row have been built, to be sure, but this necessity was counterbalanced by using as artistic designs as skilled architects, in the employ of large builders, could devise. Housing companies were organized for the purpose of building attractive and sanitary houses for the poor, and only the lowest rate of interest upon the money invested, without other profit, was figured.

Twelve Years Building.

In the 12 years from 1901 to 1912, inclusive, there have been erected within the boundaries of the District alone about \$150,000,000 worth of private structures. This is exclusive of Government buildings and of buildings erected by the District government. In addition to this there has been very large development just beyond the boundaries of the District, both in Virginia and Maryland, for which, however, there are no figures available.

During this period the city has been practically transformed in the character of its building improvements. This has been the era of apartment-house building, and in this time it is estimated that about 400 apartment houses have been erected at a cost of about \$17,000,000, ranging in price up to a million dollars.

There has also been a vast amount of small residence building and a great army of people, who were formerly renters of homes, have been



Residence of Mr. Harry Wardman.

enabled through these operations to become home - owners. One builder alone, Mr. Harry Wardman, has made a record unequaled by a single builder in any other city of the country in construction of small dwellings and large apartment houses. Since April, 1906, he has erected over \$12,000,000 worth of these classes of buildings. In that time, too, a number of other builders have been active in the same sort of construction.

The influx of wealthy people who have come to Washington to enjoy its social, educational, climatic, and esthetic advantages by establishing residences here, has also resulted in the construction of hundreds of expensive and handsome residences, not only in the city itself, but in the suburbs and surrounding country.

Foreign governments have constructed many splendid homes for their diplomatic representatives in Washington, others have purchased some of the best residences, and still others are planning to erect palatial official homes. Notable among these plans are those of the French and German Governments. Both France and Germany have purchased large sites for embassies and within the year Germany sent a commission of eminent architects and engineers to plan for the construction of a home for the embassy, which is estimated to cost about \$1,000,000.

Real Estate Value Doubles.

The growth of the Capital City is also demonstrated by a glance at the values of real property as assessed for taxation. In 1871, when first the country's interest in the National Capital was awakened, the total value of real property, according to the assessors' books, was \$79,997,454. When the present form of government was created, in 1878, this figure had been increased by 25 per cent. In 1900 the total assessed value was \$176,567,549, or a little more than double that twenty-nine years previous. The assessment for 1912 totaled \$330,332,487, or nearly twice as much as that in 1900, when the nation's representatives gathered in Washington to celebrate the centennial of the city's foundation. In other words, it appears that in the past dozen years the National Capital has grown in value of real property by as much as it had grown in the first one hundred years of its life.



WASHINGTON RESIDENCES.

- 1—Barber Estate; 2—Country residence of John R. McLean; 3—Charles J. Bell;
4—A street end; 5—A Chevy Chase home; 6—Nourse House, Tenleytown,
a relic of early days.

While all this has actually been accomplished since the centennial celebration in 1900, the future holds even greater things for the beautification of the city, both as a part of the settled plan of the Commission, and by non-governmental and private institutions.



WASHINGTON RESIDENCES.

- 1—The late Thomas F. Walsh; 2—Thomas Nelson Page; 3—Henry White; 4—John R. McLean; 5—Embassy of Argentina; 6—Mrs. Mary Scott Townsend.

Future Holds Much.

With the completion of the Grant Memorial this year, and the early transfer of the Botanical Gardens to a site in the parkway connecting Rock Creek and Potomac Parks, provided for by the last Congress, a formal plaza will be laid out, with the Grant Memorial as its feature and chief adornment. This plaza will take in all the property now occupied by the present Botanical Gardens. The whole area known as the Mall, and including all of the land south of Pennsylvania Avenue to the Mall, from the foot of the Capitol to Fifteenth Street, and including the parks and grounds between Fifteenth Street and the river, will be developed as the main, central feature of the Park Commission's plan. All of the property in the five squares between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall and Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets will presently be cleared to make way for the three great new Department buildings, for which Congress has already authorized an expenditure of \$8,000,000. One of these squares, that between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets and Pennsylvania Avenue and E Street, will be laid out as a park, and the three buildings will occupy the other four squares.

There is a measure now before Congress, and it will undoubtedly ultimately be enacted, providing for the acquisition by the Government of all the land between these three great buildings, and the plaza about the Grant Memorial, to be known as Union Square, on which from time to time new Government buildings, conforming in architecture to that of the three buildings between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, will be erected.

Provision has already been made and an initial appropriation voted for the acquisition of all the property between the Union Station plaza and the north wing of the Capitol, so that within a few years the buildings now obstructing the view between the Capitol and the Union Station will be razed to form one magnificent plaza that will be the first impressive view the visitor will have upon emerging from the portals of the Station upon his arrival in Washington.

To Connect Parks.

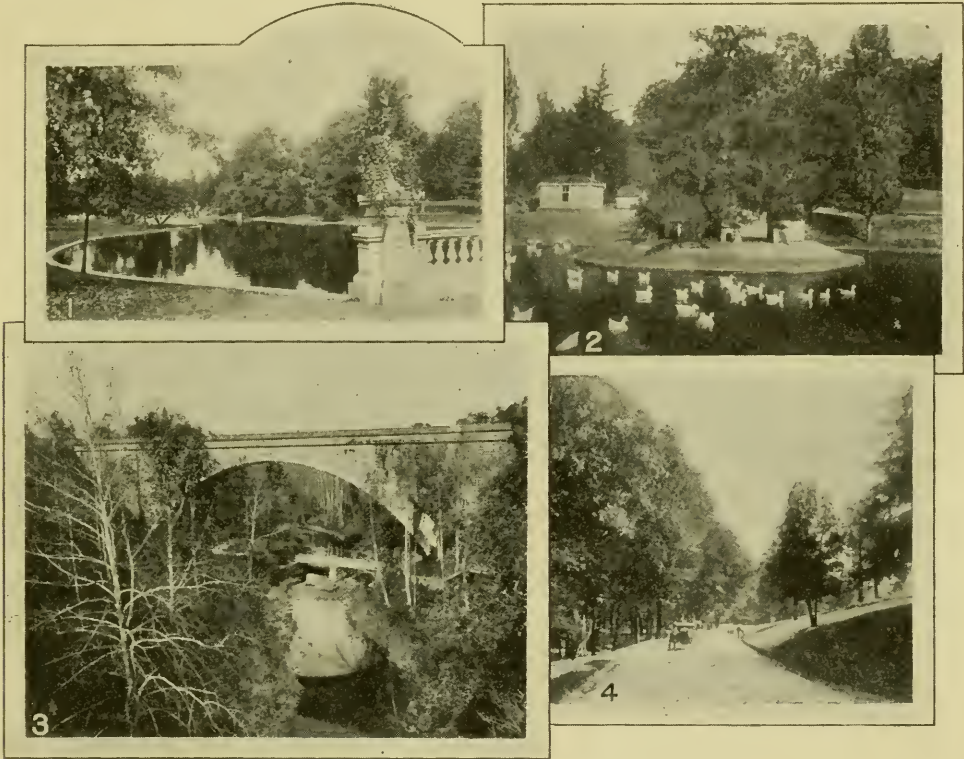
The construction of the parkway between Potomac and Rock Creek Parks will add to the city a most beautiful feature. Rock Creek valley, between these two parks, is now chiefly an unsightly dumping ground, with only here and there a glimpse suggesting the future beauties of the parkway to be formed along the banks and valley of the winding creek. It will also form an appropriate approach from the north and west to the monumental structure to the memory of Lincoln, soon to be erected at the western end of the Mall.

Another notable public improvement in immediate prospect is the memorial bridge to Arlington, for which plans and estimates are now being prepared. From the banks of the Potomac, just west of the Lincoln Memorial, this great bridge is to stretch across the river into the National Cemetery at Arlington, a monument to the union of the North and the South. Beyond the river at Arlington, it is proposed to erect a great amphitheater, where may be held memorial and other ceremonies which from time to time take place at the National Cemetery.

The proposed park system, encircling the city, now seems assured of early realization.

The park of chief beauty, of course, is Rock Creek, with its miles of curving and shaded driveways, and hundreds of acres of woodland. Through the park from its northern extremity at the District Line to the Zoological Gardens, at the southern end, flows Rock Creek, a stream of rare picturesqueness.

The extensive grounds of the Soldiers' Home form a beautiful public park and one of the most popular drives in the city. The grounds are elaborately cultivated and contain a number of beautiful lakes.



SCENIC VIEWS ABOUT WASHINGTON.

1, 2 and 4—Views in Soldiers' Home Grounds; 3—Cabin John Bridge, Length of Span, 220 feet.

City's Sylvan Views.

Scattered throughout the city, occupying areas of from a few square feet to several city squares, are formally treated parks. In these the Government has developed shade trees of nearly every species known, and the formal flower gardens are kept abundantly supplied with plants from the nurseries of the Department of Agriculture. There is not a time throughout the year that some sort of flowering plant is not seen in these gardens.

The city itself is one huge park, for the streets have been abundantly furnished with trees. "I know of no city in which the trees seem to be so much a part of the city as Washington," to quote that keen observer,

former Ambassador Bryce, of Great Britain. "Nothing can be more charming than the views up and down the avenues, especially those that look toward the setting sun or catch some glow of the evening light. Look down New Hampshire Avenue, look up Connecticut Avenue, or even along the humble little N Street, which adjoins the house where I live, and you have the most charming sylvan views, and all this is so by reason of the taste and forethought of those who have administered the government of the city and who have planted different kinds of trees, so that you have different kinds of sylvan views. When you want a fine, bold effect, what could be grander than Sixteenth Street, with its bold hill on the one side, on the north, and the hills of Virginia as the background on the south."

Permanent National Exposition.

An interesting project, for which there is now a bill before Congress, is that proposing that a tract of land in or near the city shall be set aside by the Government for the purpose of permitting each State and Territory of the Union to construct, at its own expense, a building suitable for the purpose of installing and maintaining therein a permanent exhibit of its natural, industrial, and commercial resources, and educational facilities. In other words, the project contemplates a permanent exposition to be located at the Capital where there will be constantly on view exhibits of the resources of the whole country.

Memorial Convention Hall.

Another important project which seems destined to early realization is the proposed George Washington Memorial Convention Hall. At the last session Congress set aside the property which was formerly occupied by the Pennsylvania Station, at Sixth and B Streets, N. W., for the purpose of permitting the George Washington Memorial Association to erect thereon a great convention hall, to cost \$2,000,000, and which is to have an endowment of \$500,000. Under the control of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution this building, which will conform in architectural design to other public buildings on the Mall, will be used for national gatherings at the Capital. The fund of \$2,500,000 is now being raised throughout the country by the Association, and a large share of it has already been subscribed. When this project is executed Washington will have a meeting place for national organizations superior to any in the country. It is also designed to have rooms in this building for the use of delegations and visitors from the various States and Territories, so that each State and Territory may have a convenient meeting place for those in attendance at any convention.

National Archives Building.

Still other important improvements for the early future are an armory for the District of Columbia National Guard, to cost \$1,700,000; a building to be the headquarters of the American Red Cross, at a cost of \$700,000, and a National Archives Building, to cost at first about \$1,500,000, and designed for future expansion, as needs require.



TYPICAL PARK SCENES IN WASHINGTON.

At top—Thomas Circle; Centre—Botanical Gardens; Below—Lincoln Park.

DISTRICT TAXATION

THE brief outline of Washington's history already drawn will give the reader a basis for a clearer understanding of the relation between the people of the United States and the people of the District of Columbia in capital building and its attendant expenses.

Three facts stand out in striking fashion: First, that although heavily burdened with expense, the people of the Federal City in the first three-fourths of a century were able to make but slight headway in carrying out the plans of the founders for a great National Capital; second, that when they made extraordinary efforts, under the territorial form of government, to build the city as they realized it should be built, they became so heavily involved in debt that it was evident to all that the people of the District of Columbia alone were powerless to make the Capital City what it was planned, and third, that since 1878, when the Government of the United States assumed the obligations incurred for the improvement of the city and agreed to share thereafter equally in the expenditures, the National Capital entered upon a period of development never before witnessed.

Especially are these facts emphasized by the events which have followed the great awakening of national interest in the Capital City that took place in 1900, for in that time, as has been shown, Washington has grown more in extent and beauty than it did in the whole century preceding. In spite of this remarkable series of events critics have arisen who would retard the building of the Capital City in keeping with the wealth and growth of the United States, by shifting to the people of the District of Columbia once more the heavy burden of public expense. They have asserted that the people of Washington have waxed wealthy at the expense of the nation; that the citizens of this city are undertaxed, and their property in many instances under-assessed.

The answer to this is manifest in a comparison in the per capita assessment in Washington with that of other cities of similar size. The per capita tax levy, or in other words, the actual tax burden borne by the average citizen is shown by the following table:

City.	Tax Rate.	Per Capita Tax
		Levy on Actual Basis.
Minneapolis	\$3.22	\$21.38
Newark	2.04	20.88
Jersey City	2.20	19.88
Cincinnati	1.48	19.36
Milwaukee	1.58	18.55
Washington	1.50	17.79
Buffalo	2.40	17.53
Indianapolis	2.12	17.30
Detroit	1.99	15.84
Cleveland	1.36	15.68
St. Paul	2.93	15.54
New Orleans	2.20	13.65
Louisville	1.79	12.98

It is thus seen that the people of Washington are still bearing a very fair share of the burden of their local government as compared with the taxes paid by people of other cities toward the expenses of their local governments.

It should be borne in mind that five-sixths of all the land originally taken for the city of Washington from private owners was a gift to the government, and at the time it was contemplated the entire expense of building the Capital City should be borne by the whole people of the United States. It should also be noted that nowhere else in the world is there a city the streets of which are so wide and numerous, and which have such a large ratio of area to the entire area of the city. The proportion in Washington is 54 per cent, while in New York it is only 35; Philadelphia, 29, and Boston, 26. Other great capitals of the world do not approach Washington in this respect. The proportion in Paris is 25 per cent; Berlin, 26, and Vienna, 35. There are 264 miles of streets, varying in width from 90 to 160 feet. This, of course, was brought about by the original plan of the city which contemplated the building of a magnificent federal city, far beyond the requirements of ordinary municipal or business purposes.

"The capital of the nation is laid out upon so extensive a scale as greatly to enhance the cost of paving, maintenance, cleaning, and lighting its wide streets and avenues," explains a former president of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. "The Departments and other establishments of the Federal Government make such extraordinary demands upon the sewer and water services as to entail great additional cost. To provide the necessary fire and police protection for the many millions of dollars belonging to the National Government, for the President and other officers of the United States, and the foreign representatives of foreign governments resident in Washington, an immense financial burden is laid upon the citizens and taxpayers."

"As National citizens of the National Capital," said a former Commissioner of the District of Columbia, "we are glad to bear half of the money expenses and much more than half of the time and labor expense of making this the best capital on earth. We know that the intelligent patriotic citizens of the rest of the country do not begrudge the small amount per capita of their half of the money expense. They share our desire to make this the most perfect capital of the world, not only physically, but in all respects. They would be ashamed to have it found lacking, under the criticism of experts, in its schools, or in any other municipal service. Very few of them can ever see it, but that does not diminish their interest or affect their desire. It is to them the symbol of the nation in the eyes of all mankind, and they want it to be adequate to the nation's greatness, as a complete city, a rounded whole."

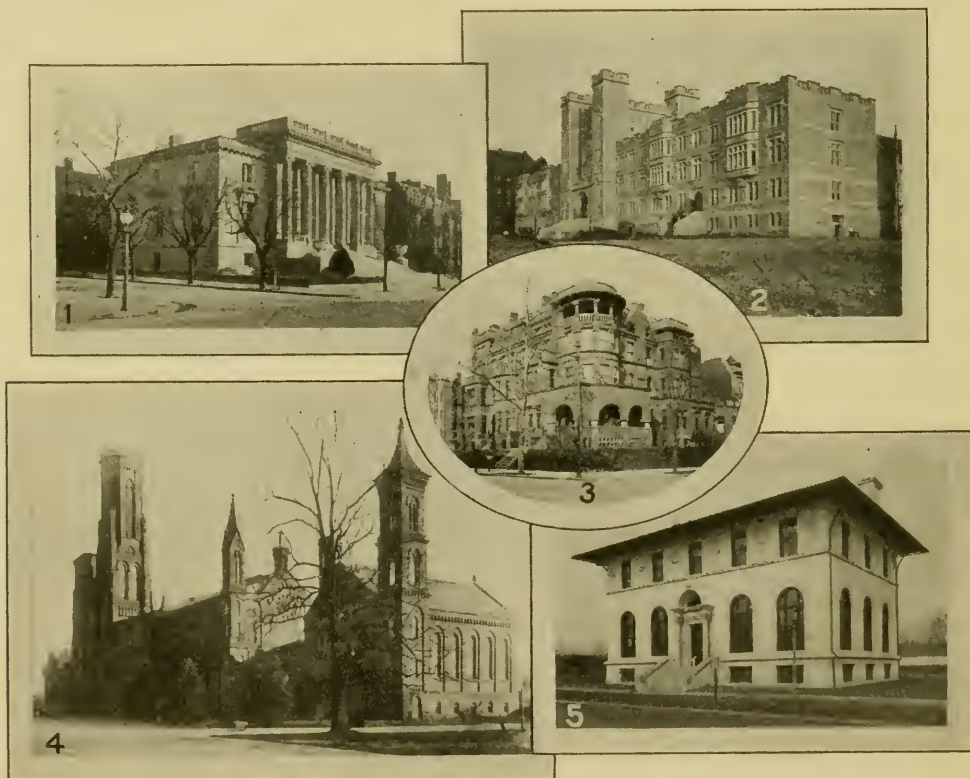
It is these problems of government of the National Capital that the people of Washington would have every American understand. In a presentation of this brief character it is, of course, impossible to bring out the facts in anything like adequate form, but the citizens of this city, who have, it should not be forgotten, no direct voice whatever in their own government, must appeal to the citizens of every State, not only in order to secure justice for themselves, but also to insure continued interest in the development of the city of all the people.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

OF all Washington's attractions the chief for students and scholars is the opportunity for preparatory, collegiate and post-graduate study, for research and for broad culture. In all these respects no other city in the country can equal the Capital.

While the great national university dreamed of by George Washington has not come into being, the number and character of educational institutions have grown remarkably. The fact that the city is the seat of Government, the home of its various Departments, and the storehouse of the researches of the Government since its foundation has naturally given impetus to the growth of schools, colleges, scientific and artistic institutions and societies for research.

Under the Government there are, for instance, the Smithsonian Institution and the National Museum with their wealth of material relating to natural history, ethnology, and the history of the United States. Then there is the Library of Congress, without a peer, of course, on the American continent, the contents and service of which are available to all who



1—Carnegie Institution of Washington; 2—Gibbons Memorial Hall, Catholic University of America; 3—Fairmont Seminary; 4—Smithsonian Institution; 5—Laboratory of Industrial Research.



SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

- 1—Trinity College; 2—Washington Seminary; 3—Immaculata Seminary; 4—Belcourt Seminary; 5—National Cathedral School for Boys; 6—Saint Agnes' School.

would use them. The statistical and scientific bureaus of the various Departments with their equipment for study and research are also available to the student and scholar in Washington. For scientific research the Army Medical Museum, the Hygienic Laboratory, the Bureau of Standards, the Botanical and Zoological Gardens, the Geological Survey, the Naval Observatory, and other facilities provided by the Government form a field of opportunity not available elsewhere. For the art and music student there is the Corcoran Art Gallery, the art societies and theatres providing a wide range of opportunity. The city itself with its notable sculpture, painting and architecture provides a subject of study of a character unequalled, of course, in any other city. During the fall and winter months the gatherings of the many scientific and artistical societies afford opportunity to hear lecturers and orators of national and international importance.

Another feature of special interest to students and scholars are the many national and international conventions and congresses that meet in Washington. It was a rare opportunity, for instance, for those in Washington to attend the sessions of the great International Congress on Hygiene and Demography that was held in Washington in 1912, the first time it had ever been held in the United States.

Another and by no means unimportant educational advantage is the presence of the nation's legislators in Congress. The House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States furnish opportunity for observation and study unequalled elsewhere. To the student of American history the archives of the Government and the many visible and tangible objects connected with the country's history are an inspiration.

Five Universities.

Four notable universities are established, and a fifth has now increased its endowment to a point where it is nearly ready to receive students. Georgetown University is the oldest of these, and is the oldest and largest Jesuit institution of learning in the country. It was founded in 1789. The university has affiliated with it a college of liberal arts, a well equipped medical college and hospital, a college of law with some of the nation's most eminent lawyers and jurists upon its faculty, a museum of historic objects and a famous astronomical observatory. The Catholic University is a notable institution of learning with extensive equipment and facilities. It is by all odds the most important Catholic seat of learning in the United States. George Washington University has a medical department with an admirable hospital, a department of arts and sciences, a college of pharmacy, and a law college. The endowment of that university is now being largely increased. Howard University was chartered in 1867. It is complete in its university work and



Madison Hall School.



Hamilton School.

facilities, as are the other two universities. The American University represents the Methodist denomination in the United States, and it is the purpose of that denomination to establish at the National Capital an institution of learning comparable to that established by the Catholic Church. It has a beautiful site at the northwestern end of Massachusetts Avenue, and already there have been erected two university buildings. A college of graduate study will be opened June 4, by the American University. This will mark the first opening of the doors of the institution to students, and has become possible largely

through a bequest made by the late president of the board of trustees of the university, Dr. David H. Carroll, of Baltimore. There are six colleges: Galludet, Gonzaga, St. Johns, Trinity, St. Austin's, and Holy Cross. The first is an institution for the education of deaf mutes. There is a highly efficient college of law for women students and many of the alumnae of the Washington College of Law have been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. There are three law schools and in all there are facilities for study for those who are engaged during the day.



Manchester Hall School.

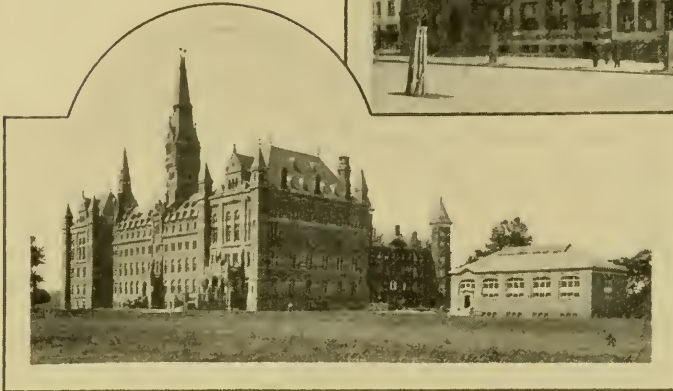
Private Schools and Colleges.

For preparatory and collegiate courses Washington is remarkably equipped with private educational institutions. There are over sixty of these. Among them are the Belcourt Seminary, the Emerson Institute, Fairmont Seminary, Hamilton School, the Academy of the Holy Cross, Immaculata Seminary, Madison Hall School, Manchester Hall, the National Cathedral School for Boys, the National Cathedral School for Girls, St. Agnes' School, the Washington Collegiate School which also has in con-



- 1—Howard University, one of the buildings; 2—McKinley Manual Training School;
3—Business High School; 4—Western High School.

Georgetown
University.



Georgetown College.



Law
Department.

junction with it the Washington College Summer School at Mountain Lake Park, Maryland, and Washington Seminary. There are also efficient institutions for commercial and other special work.

Among the business schools are Strayer's Business College, the Lake School, and the Temple School.

This great array of educational institutions attracts to Washington many thousands of students from every part of North America. There is an increasing number of students from South American countries also, and this movement is being especially encouraged by the Southern Commercial Congress.

Excellent Public Schools.

For the permanent resident in Washington there is available in addition to these institutions a public educational system of the highest standard. The Washington public schools are known throughout the country. Primary, grammar school, high school, manual training, business and commercial departments with separate buildings and instructors, for white and colored, are provided in Washington's public school system. The system is under the direction of a Board of Education whose members are appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

"The original plans of the city of Washington have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of the country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the capital, and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home."—President William McKinley, in annual Message to Congress, December, 1898.

Other Facilities for Study.

Supplementing the work of these various facilities for learning in no unimportant way are the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. Both of these organizations have largely attended educational departments, which are under the direction of able and efficient instructors. The Carnegie Institution is the leading semi-public organization for encouragement of research and the application of its results to the improvement of mankind. A step further was proposed this year at the fiftieth anniversary convention of the National Academy of Sciences when it was proposed by Dr. Ira Remson that the Academy be suitably housed in Washington and that it be used by the United States Government as a clearing house for scientific work and knowledge.

The future also holds promise of the realization of George Washington's ideal and plan for a great national university at the Capital. This idea is deeply rooted in the minds of Americans and it is safe to say that with the discussion and interest about it in recent years its establishment is not far distant.

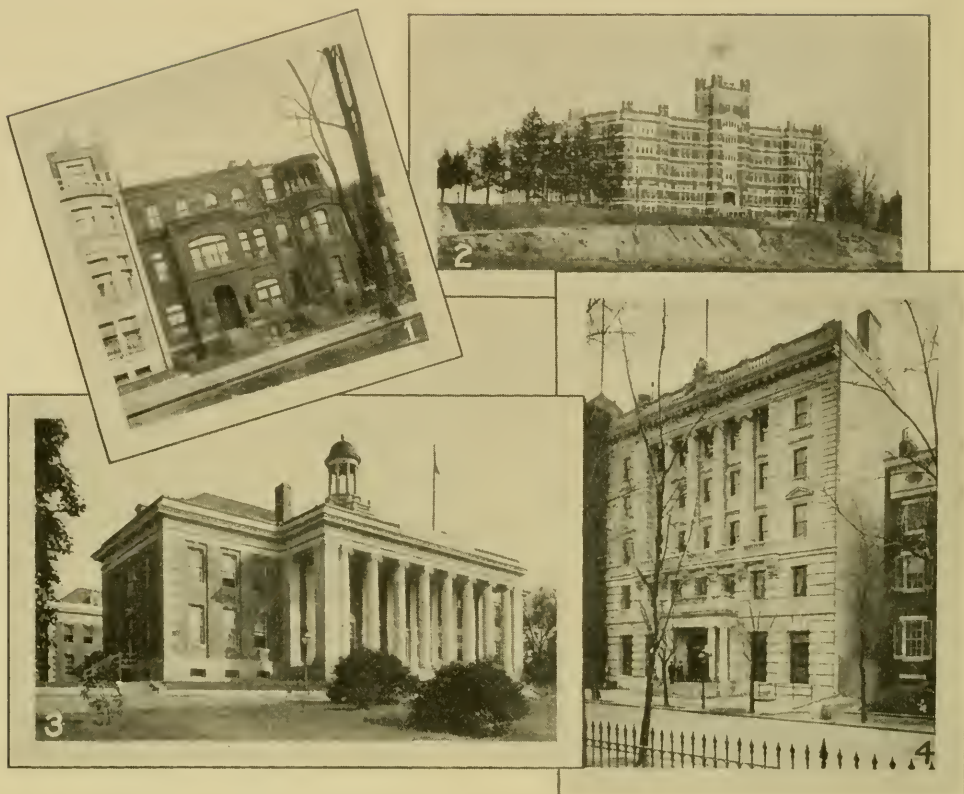
Mention should be made also of the District of Columbia's correctional institutions. These are well conducted training schools for those whom the law commits to them. One of these institutions, The National Training School for Boys, has one of the most attractive grounds and set of buildings of any institution in the District. Boys here are taught to become useful citizens.

School Travel to Capital.

That Washington is appreciated as an educational center not only by those who come here to study but by students in schools elsewhere is clearly shown by the great influx of students and teachers who come



NATIONAL CATHEDRAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.



1—Mon Repos Sanitarium; 2—Academy of the Holy Cross; 3—Main Building, National Training School for Boys; 4—Y. M. C. A.

to spend at least a few days and in many cases a week or two at the Capital. It has become a widely general custom for graduating classes of public high schools and private preparatory schools annually to make Washington a visit. From New England alone at each Easter vacation the railroads bring in from three to five thousand pupils and teachers and this spring 500 school teachers from Canada spent a week seeing the sights of the Capital of the United States.

“Washington is the only city in which every citizen of the Republic may claim an equal share and feel an equal pride. It is the capital both of the Nation and of the people. From the Canadian border to the Mexican border every citizen may say: ‘This is my capital,’ and take equal pride in it. And it is the only city in the land of which they may thus feel and speak.”—Thomas Nelson Page, February 18, 1913.



WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
Scenes at Washington Collegiate Summer School.



HOMES OF WASHINGTON BANKS.

- 1—Riggs National Bank, at left, and American Security & Trust Company, at right;
 2—National Savings and Trust Co.; 3—Washington and Southern Bank,
 and A. G. Plant & Co.; 4—Continental Trust Co., at left hand
 corner; Commercial National Bank on the corner, and
 Union Savings Bank at right.

FINANCIAL IMPORTANCE

WASHINGTON enjoys a unique advantage over every other city in the country in respect to its banks, in that not only the national banks, but the trust companies and savings banks are all under the direct supervision of the Comptroller of the currency. They make their reports on call, as do the national banks. Therefore, for purposes of safety the trust companies and savings banks of the District are on the same footing as the national banks.

The growth of banks in Washington reflects the growth of the Capital City. There are now eleven national banks, with resources of over \$56,000,000; six trust companies, with resources of nearly \$50,000,000,

and fifteen savings and commercial banks, with total resources of \$12,500,000. At the time of publication there is now about to open a seventh trust company, with a capitalization of \$2,000,000, the entire stock of which was oversubscribed in half a day.

The growth of Washington in the past quarter century, as personally observed and actively participated in by a Washington banker, is clearly and strikingly brought out by E. Southard Parker, president of the Union Savings Bank. He shows that in 1887 there was not a trust company in the city and only one savings bank.

"The banking business in Washington has had a marvelous growth," he says. "For many years prior to 1887 it was in what might be called a quiescent state, and there had not been a bank started for over twenty years, when, and in the short space of three years thereafter the number of banks was doubled and the capitalization was trebled.

"Twenty-five years ago the deposits in the national banks amounted to \$15,000,000. Today the national banks, the trust companies and the savings banks have upward of \$80,000,000, or nearly a 600 per cent. gain. The deposits in the savings banks today, and there was only one savings bank in Washington twenty-five years ago, are now as much as the national banks had then, and the trust companies have as much money on deposit as the national banks have at this time."

Periods of general financial stress are rarely felt in Washington. The steady payment by the Federal Government of employees assures a very large item of constant circulation of ready cash. Washington securities, public utility, and certain industrial bonds, building bonds, and stocks of local enterprises have had a record of unusual stability and profitableness, and there is always a ready market for them.

Market for the South.

Washington bankers are now realizing a new field of business development, and are reaching out to the South and marketing many securities which have been in the habit of passing by the doors of the capital to New York. With the growth of the South, the growth of this character of business will undoubtedly be of very large proportions. Another prominent banker, J. Selwin Tait, president of the Washington and Southern Bank, points out the opportunity the Capital has to develop business with the South. He says:

"A glance at the map will show the favorable and central situation occupied by the Capital City, and more particularly its accessibility to such important States as Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina.

"It is interesting to note how the average wealth of these States has increased in recent years, and we obtain the following figures from the *Manufacturers' Record*. The three States mentioned have increased their savings bank and trust company deposits between 1880 and 1911 as follows:

	1880.	1911.
Virginia.	\$7,757,202	\$49,765,561
West Virginia	4,034,743	60,499,951
North Carolina	1,596,632	45,595,830

"If we take the figures for the South, as a whole, we find that they represent the following percentage of the total deposits of the country: 1880, \$117,000,000, one-twelfth; 1910, \$1,056,000,000, one-tenth; 1911, \$1,184,000,000, one-ninth.

"From the foregoing it will be noted that not only is the increase steady but that it shows a larger relative proportion of the country's wealth each year.

"During the period referred to the growth of the railroad mileage of the three States is as follows: Virginia, from 1,893 to 4,135 miles; West Virginia, from 691 to 3,754 miles, and North Carolina, from 1,486 to 5,424 miles.



OFFICE BUILDINGS.

- 1—Victor Building; 2—Union Trust Building; 3—Interstate and American National Bank Buildings; 4—Washington Loan and Trust Building.

"Manufactured products increased between 1880 and 1909 as follows: Virginia, \$51,781,000 to \$219,784,000; West Virginia, \$22,867,000 to \$161,960,000, and North Carolina, \$20,095,000 to \$216,614,000.

"In addition to this remarkable growth the capital investment in manufactories shows a percentage increase in the five years ended 1909 as follows: Virginia, 46 per cent; North Carolina, 54 per cent; West Virginia, 74 per cent.

"The moneys invested in buildings, machinery, etc., show a still greater increase. Thus, between 1900 and 1909, the investment in buildings, machinery, etc., increased in Virginia 134 per cent, in West Virginia, 207 per cent, and in North Carolina, 218 per cent, with a corresponding increase in the output through such machinery, etc., as follows: Virginia, 102 per cent, or \$111,150,000; West Virginia, 141 per cent, or \$94,953,000; North Carolina, 155 per cent, or \$131,340,000.

"It is only natural to expect that this growth will continue and even increase, with a constantly increasing demand for banking facilities, and as Washington is the natural banking center for the States referred to, it only needs the right kind of bank and proper form of charter to enable it to meet the needs of the condition and handle the situation.

"Under the proper auspices Washington should rapidly become to the South the banking center which New York is now to the country at large, and it is only a question of time before this will be brought about and the Southern States recognize the desirability of Washington as their banking center."

Clearings Treble.

In the past twelve years the clearings of the Washington banks have increased from \$129,000,000 in 1900, to \$392,000,000 in 1912, corresponding in striking fashion, as may have been noted, with the growth of the city as registered by the increase in the value of real estate.

The homes of Washington banks are notable structures in many instances. The trust companies, including that just formed, have buildings valued at over \$5,000,000. The national banks' homes are valued at \$3,212,000, and those of the savings banks reach nearly a million. The total involved in bank structures and fixtures is about \$9,250,000.

"It has been intimated, in these days of muckrakers, that Washington is more or less under the control of a set of men who govern the tendencies and trend of values and who manage financial matters in the city in such a way as to inure to their own benefit, and, therefore, to the detriment of the public.

"I have been here for the past nine years continuously. I believe I have been in such position as to know if graft or undue gain at the expense of the public were rife or had any substantial existence. I do not mean to say that every man in Washington, in business or in banking, is as pure and as disinterested as if he were a saint, but I do mean to say that, as cities go, there is no city in the country where there is less graft, where there is less food for scandal, where there is less manipulation for the private exploitation of individuals at the expense of the public, than in Washington, and that among the citizens of Washington there is a great deal of earnest, self-sacrificing desire to promote the interests of the city at large and of the people of the city."—President William H. Taft, in farewell address to the citizens of Washington, February 20, 1913.



The
Riggs Building,
Fifteenth and G streets.



The Woodward Building, Fifteenth and H streets.

THE CITY'S INDUSTRIES

ALTHOUGH Washington is not an industrial city, there has been an interesting growth in manufactures. Definite statistics showing this growth were recently issued by the Census Bureau covering the five years between 1904 and 1909, and showing comparisons with the previous five-year period. Exclusive of the establishments operated by the Government there were in the District, in 1909, 518 factories, giving employment to an average of 9,758 persons, to whom was paid out \$6,835,000 in salaries and wages. The products of these factories had a value of \$25,289,000, to produce which raw materials to the value of \$10,246,000 were consumed.

Manufactures in the District showed a much greater increase in the five years from 1904 to 1909 than they did in the preceding five-year period. The number of establishments in 1904 was 482 and in 1899, 491, a decrease; the number of persons engaged in manufactures increased by 25.5 per cent in the last five years, but there are no figures to show the increase in the preceding period; the capital invested jumped 51.3 per cent in the past five years, while it increased only 12.5 per cent before; salaries increased 52.9 per cent, as against 38.4 per cent; wages increased 36.4 per cent in comparison with 21 per cent, and the value of products increased 37.7 per cent in the five years between 1904 and 1909 in comparison with an increase of only 11.8 per cent for the five years before that.



Plant of the Chapin-Sacks Mfg. Co.
Plant of the M. C. Mitchell Co.

Plant of the Home Ice Co.
Plant of J. Carey King.

Out of the 518 industries in the District there are 156 printing and publishing establishments; seventy-one factories turning out bread and other bakery products; five making malt liquors; twenty-three foundries and machine shops; ten lumber factories; fifteen factories turning out stone work; seven making flour mill and gristmill products, and 231 factories of other kinds.

The bulletin also includes a census of the establishments operated by the Federal Government, the figures being kept separate from the others. There are eleven of these establishments employing 11,666 persons. The capital represented amounts to \$28,479,599. Salaries of \$1,016,745 and wages of \$10,663,040 were paid out in 1909 to these employees. The figures show a slight increase over these for 1904. Included in Government factories are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the Government Printing Office, the Naval Gun Factory, mail bag repair shop and other smaller shops in the Departments.



Motor Truck Plant of The Witt-Will Co.



B. & O. R. R. Coal Trestle and Yard of W. W. Griffith, Established 1898. The annual tonnage of coal is about 100,000 tons.

Later the Census Bureau showed that on April 15, 1910, there were 52,488 women, sixteen years of age and over, in the District of Columbia who were engaged in gainful occupations. These totals constitute 30.6 per cent of all the females in the District at that time, or 36 per cent of the females over 10 years old. Of the gainfully employed women 16 years of age and over, 13.7 per cent were from 16 to 20 years old; 64.9 were from 21 to 44, and 21.4 per cent were over 45 years of age.

The question of inducing manufacturers to establish plants in the District has been the subject of controversy for many years. On the one hand there has been a disposition on the part of many men in Congress and others to discourage any attempt to build up Washington's industries. On the other hand, many business men of Washington have felt that many industries might be introduced without in any way interfering with the attractions of the city from a residential standpoint. Those industries which have been established have, on the whole, been highly successful, and there are many advantages from an industrial

standpoint at the Capital. The chief of these is transportation facilities. Washington is an important railroad center, with admirable trackage facilities for shipping. Cheap sites are available, and for certain classes of industries—employing high-grade labor—there are many sites suitable for housing employees at moderate cost. Fuel is cheap and electric power for industrial purposes is available. At least one large manufacturing plant has found its own producer-gas plant an economical form of power. Not only has this form of power been found economical, but it has served entirely to obviate any infraction of the anti-smoke law which obtains in the District.

Model Industrial Plants.

Some of the model industrial plants of the country are located in Washington; the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is the largest institution of its kind in the world, employing 1,900 men and 2,100 women. The Bureau, of course, turns out all of the paper money, bonds, postage stamps, and other engraved forms of the government, as well as the national bank notes. When the Bureau occupies its new building, now nearly completed, it will have one of the model manufacturing plants of the United States, from which manufacturers seeking the latest devices in efficiency, economy, and sanitary conditions may readily obtain



1—Underwood Typewriter Co.; 2—B. B. Barnshaw & Bro., Wholesale Grocers;
 3—Warehouse of F. P. May Hardware Co.; 4—G. G. Cornwell &
 Sons, Grocers; 5—National Electrical Supply Co.;
 6—Fidelity Storage Co.

The Palais Royal
Department Store.



Woodward & Lothrop's
Department Store.

W. B. Moses & Sons,
Largest Retail Furniture
and Carpet House
in America.



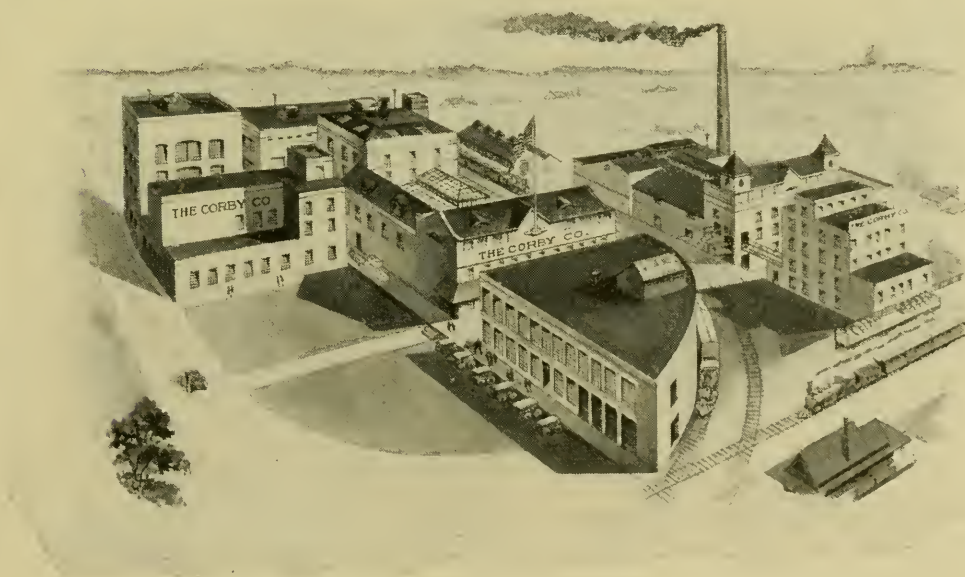
ideas based on actual experience. The great Government Printing Office and the Naval Gun Factory are likewise industrial institutions of huge proportions and interesting organization.

The field in Washington for factories turning out products for use by the United States Government is one which has only been recently appreciated. In 1906 there was established a steel factory, which manufactures armor-piercing projectiles for the army and navy. This factory now employs about 500 men and its plant consists of ten buildings and 368 acres of land. In this instance, although the class of industry is one supposed to be undesirable from a residential standpoint, there has been no objection from any source, illustrating clearly the contention that factories may be established in Washington without in any way detracting from the beautification of the capital.

A Notable Industrial Success.

Another evidence of the growth of Washington, D. C., in the past decade, and one of the most conspicuous examples of the success of properly conducted industry, not only in Washington, but in the whole country, is furnished by the plant of the Corby Company, manufacturers and shippers of pure compressed yeast. Well within the period since 1900, when the new Washington received its great impetus, the business of this company has been created and developed to its present large proportions. The company was organized just eight years ago. Its land now covers ten city blocks in area and its buildings have an aggregate floor space of nearly ten acres.

The company is an independent organization, a direct development



PLANT OF THE CORBY COMPANY.

of the Corby Brothers Baking Company, another important factor in the business life of the capital. The need, experience by the baking company for yeast of absolute uniformity and purity, which was unobtainable, led to the organization of the Corby Company. Its product was designed at first for the use of the baking company, but other bakers, learning of its great strength and purity, asked to be supplied and the demand has continued, until at the present time the daily output averages about eight tons. This is shipped direct from the factory to baker by express, and shipments go to all parts of the United States, Canada, Newfoundland, the Panama Canal Zone, and to Europe. Old methods of distribution have been eliminated and the company has perfected a system of direct shipment that has done away entirely with all middlemen and all handling between the plant and the baker who receives it.

To insure this method of shipment and to produce what experts declare is the highest known quality of yeast in the world, the company has spared neither effort nor expense. To insure a daily supply of yeast against any possibility of failure through injury to machinery or plant, the company has installed thousands of dollars worth of duplicate machinery and made all buildings fire-proof. Large additional expense has been and is daily being incurred for original scientific research, trained scientists, and every means, scientific or otherwise, is used to produce the most nearly perfect product. It is this high ideal which the company has set for itself, it is asserted, that is largely responsible for the remarkable success and growth of the business. The plant is visited by bakers who come from all parts of the country to combine a sight-seeing trip to the Capital with one of inspection of the company's now famous plant.

The District of Columbia Paper Manufacturing Co. is another local corporation demonstrating the possibility of industrial success at the Capital. Organized in the centennial year, 1900, with a capital stock of \$50,000, the company increased this in 1909 to \$300,000 and since 1906 dividends of 6 per cent have been paid annually. It ships its product of cover and blotting papers to all parts of the country. The cover paper used in this publication is one of the products of this plant.

"You will consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth, and in population, and possessing within itself those energies and resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, will secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government."—President John Adams, in Message to Congress, November 17, 1800.

"The dream of George Washington is fast becoming reality. He looked upon the future capital as the center of art and learning. He looked forward to a great city with beautiful avenues and streets, stately buildings, classic and grand, worthy of the great Republic. All this has been realized. It takes no prophetic eye to see in Washington in the near future the queen Capital City of all the nations of the earth, worthy of the great Republic." Representative Sereno E. Payne, in Speech at the Capitol, December 12, 1900.



Washington Commercial Houses

- 1—J. B. Kendall Co., iron and steel; 2—R. P. Andrews Paper Co.; 3—Cigar Factory and Store of Henry T. Offerdinger; 4—F. P. May Hardware Co.; 5—Brentano's Building in which are the offices of the Washington Chamber of Commerce—at left, Carroll Electric Co.



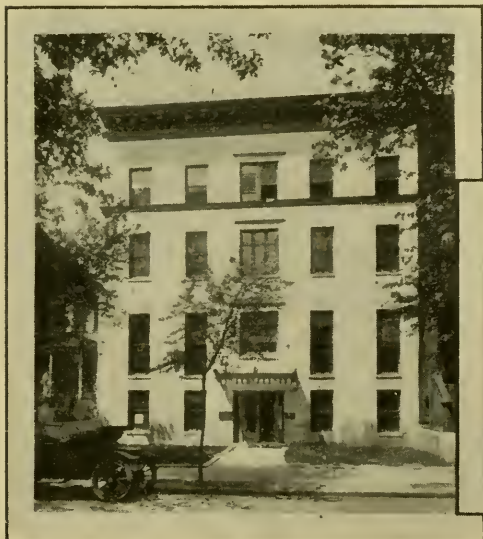
1—William Hahn & Co., shoes; 2—Stumph & Lyford, furniture; 3—Parker, Bridget & Co., clothing; 4—J. E. Hanger, Inc., artificial limbs; American Dairy Supply, bottle caps; 5—Ninth Street view, with M. A. Leese, optician, in foreground; 6—Saks & Co., clothing, and Jos. Strasburger Co., shoes.

COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE

THROUGH the enterprise and activity of the business men of Washington the city has made a remarkable advance in its commercial interests since 1900. Up to that time little attention was given to the question of developing the commerce of the city. The great commercial emporium of which George Washington dreamed, had long been forgotten and it was the common habit of a large number to go to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York for retail shopping. Today the retail stores of Washington have grown in number and character to such an extent that these stores are not only supplying the demands of the most fastidious residents of the city, but they are reaching out for, and have already developed a wide field of rural trade. Within a radius of 40 miles to the east and north, and from 150 to 300 miles to the west and south come customers to the retail stores of Washington. This field of trade has been largely developed through enterprise of the city's merchants in co-operative effort. Today there are twelve large department stores, eighty-two dry goods stores, fifty-two hardware stores, 335 drug stores, about 300 retail grocery stores, and a large number of other retail establishments.

The merchants of the city are thoroughly organized and the spirit of co-operation and mutual benefit predominates.

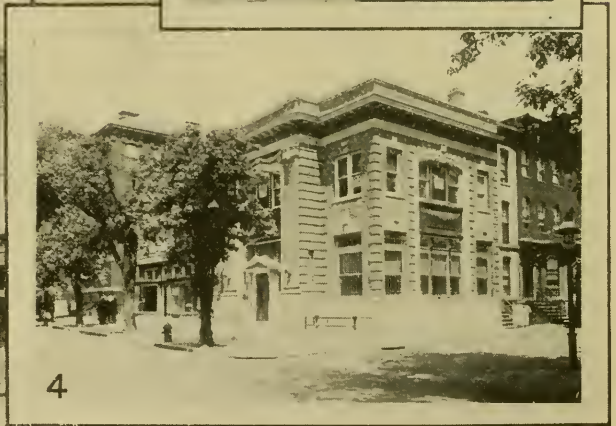
In the wholesale field Washington's trade has been extended largely throughout the South and nearly all of the wholesale houses in the past few years have been compelled greatly to increase their facilities and quarters. There are now eight large wholesale grocery houses, fourteen wholesale lumber merchants, thirty-three electrical machinery and supply concerns, sixty-five commission merchants, two wholesale drug concerns, four wholesale paper and stationery houses, two of which have erected



The People's Mutual Benefit Insurance Co.



Real Estate Title Insurance Co.
Columbia Title Insurance Co.



1—R. Harris & Co., jewelers; 2—Home of the Equitable Life Insurance Co.;
3—Gude Bros., florists; 4—Mercantile Cooperative Bank.

large new buildings within the past year, and many other wholesale concerns. For the wholesale trade, transportation facilities are admirable. All of the great railway systems of the South converge at Washington and adequate transportation is furnished by water. With the opening of the Panama Canal the increase in prosperity of the surrounding country, which must be affected by the increased activities at the South Atlantic ports, is sure to be felt in Washington, if the city itself does not share in this new trade.

Transportation Facilities.

In the rearrangement of the railroads incident to the changes made at the time of the construction of the Union Station a few years ago, there was included an admirable provision for future facilities for commission and produce houses. The plans for the acquisition by the Government of all the land between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Mall and the Capitol grounds and Fourteenth Street for the purpose of erection of public buildings, has already been described. On a part of this property near the new National Museum, many of the wholesale houses, and practically all of the provision and commission houses of the city are located. These, of course, will eventually have to find new homes. It was with this contingency in view that provision was made in the southwestern section of the city, where the railroads enter from the South, and adjacent also to the water front and wharves. A large tract of ground has been set aside there, upon which, when occasion requires, may be erected buildings for the accommodation of these business houses. The plans call for shifting of cars on side tracks directly to the buildings themselves, and on such a grade that goods can be taken into the build-



A PART OF WASHINGTON'S WATERFRONT.

View from top of Washington Monument, showing Washington Channel.
Army War College in distance.



Office Building of
Swartzell, Rheem & Hensey.

manufacturing machinery, which is run by power generated in the plant by producer-gas engines. The railroads have made provision for future needs of wholesale houses in two other sections of the city adequate to meet all future requirements. Adjacent to one of these terminals is the largest hay storehouse in the South, where hay is unloaded directly from the cars.

ings and moved through to wagons on the other side for distribution through the city. If goods come by water, the wharves are immediately adjacent so that cartage is reduced to a minimum.

In addition to this admirable plan, and supplementing it, there has been erected by private capital an extensive cold-storage plant, with provision for future increase of capacity sufficient for many years. Cars bringing provisions and produce to the commission houses can be shunted directly into the cold-storage plant, if goods are to be stored, and unloaded without cartage in the storehouse itself. The plant is fully equipped with its own ice-

Prestige Returning.

Something of the old commercial prestige of Georgetown is beginning to return. Georgetown, in the days of Washington, was an important seaport, enjoying trade with England and the West Indies. This port, however, like that of Alexandria, dwindled to very small proportions by the middle of the last century. But in the last few years the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has run a branch line from its main line directly into the city along the ancient water front and established adequate terminal facilities for the handling of freight. Advantage of this has been taken and already a large volume of shipping by rail has been developed. In one instance, for example, a paper factory is daily shipping many car loads of high grade paper to all parts of the United States. Dockage facilities here also are good and the channel is suited to vessels of deep draught. While the project has as yet not materialized, plans have been under consideration for several years to make this section the Atlantic seaboard terminus of a great trunk line. Here would be the connecting point for ocean vessels which would receive the export freight of the road.

"The United States will live; and with them Washington will live, expanding, multiplying, beautifying, enlightening, with every turn of the prodigious wheel of which it is the axle."—Senator John W. Daniel in Speech at the Capitol, December 12, 1900.



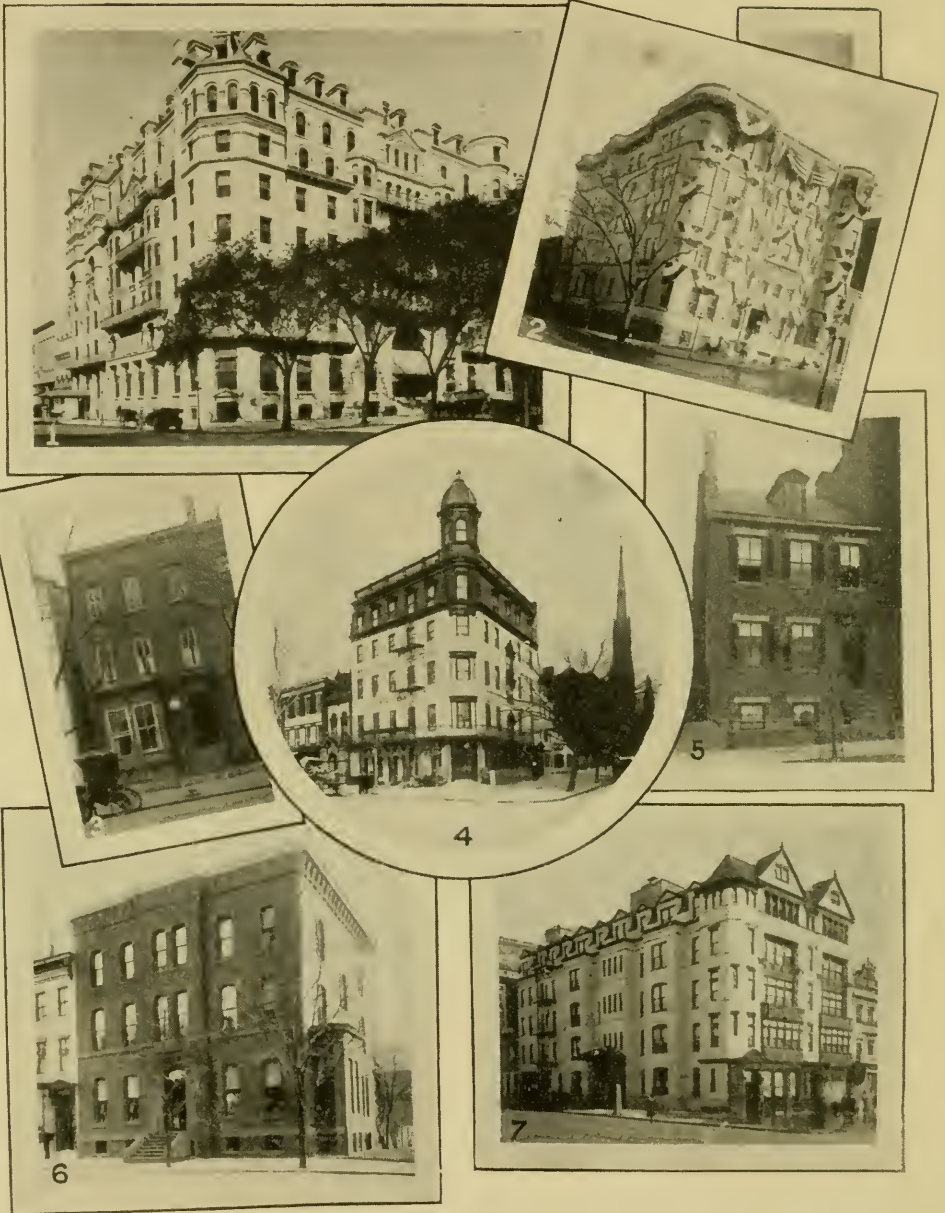
WASHINGTON HOTELS.

1—The Arlington (now razed); 2—The Hamilton; 3—The New Ebbitt; 4—The Raleigh; 5—The New Willard; 6—The Metropolitan.

The Convention City.

Washington is easily the favorite city of the country for holding large conventions, and without doubt it has demonstrated its ability comfortably to entertain larger crowds than any other city. To any one who has attended an Inauguration of the President of the United States this is a self-evident fact. At the Inauguration of President Wilson 300,000 visitors came to the city and were entertained without discomfort.

More great gatherings come to Washington than to any other city. The hotels of the Capital are organized to carry high-peak loads. For

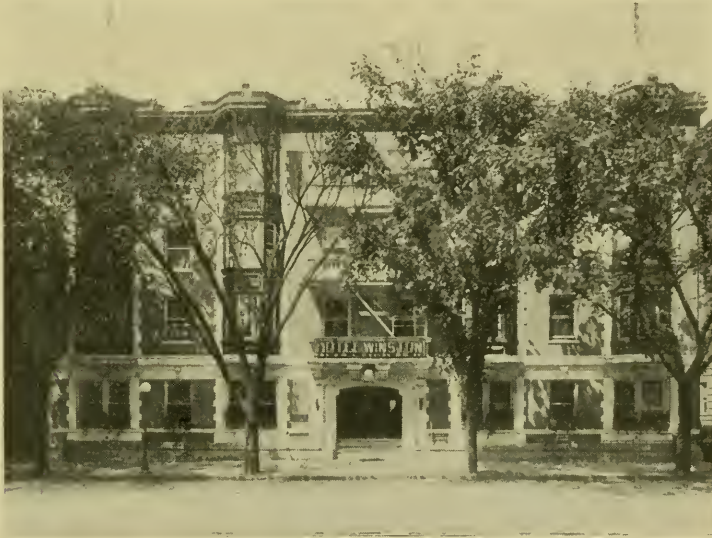


1—Hotel Shoreham; 2—Hotel Driscoll; 3—Tea Cup Inn; 4—Hotel Fritz Reuter;
5—The Florida Inn; 6—The Lafayette Arms; 7—Hotel Sterling.

delegates to conventions the city possesses more attractions than any other and gives the delegate an opportunity to see his National Capital while attending to the affairs of his convention. For organizations that hold conventions for the purpose of promoting any propaganda in which they are interested, Washington also affords greater facilities for publicity than any other center. Here are gathered more newspaper correspond-

ents than in any other city of the United States. Practically every newspaper in the country, in Canada, and many in Europe have their personal representative in Washington, so that here the facilities for disseminating news about the business of a convention are the greatest.

The Chamber of Commerce adds to the natural advantages of the city as a place for organizations in convention by offering every assistance and courtesy in the power of the business men of the city. At the rate at which the number of organizations holding conventions are making Washington their meeting place, it is evident that within a short time most of the national conventions of the country will be held in this city.



Hotel Winston—First street, N. W.

Civic Organizations.

Although the people of the District of Columbia are without a vote, the only American citizens who are denied the right of suffrage even in their own local affairs, there is probably no city in the country where there is displayed a deeper and more intelligent interest in questions of municipal administration than in the city of Washington.

The Chamber of Commerce is unlike other organizations of its kind in other cities in that it considers matters not only pertaining to commerce and industry and the business interests of its members, but it is a forum where each month or more frequently every matter of municipal administration and proposed legislation affecting the District is thoroughly discussed. This also applies to the Board of Trade, the Federation of Citizens' Associations, and some thirty citizens' associations organized in as many different sections of the city.

The District Commissioners and the District Committees of Congress have come to regard these organizations as their chief advisors in matters of proposed legislation. In these organizations the sentiment of the whole community is crystallized and their resolutions form a quasi substitute for the ballot.

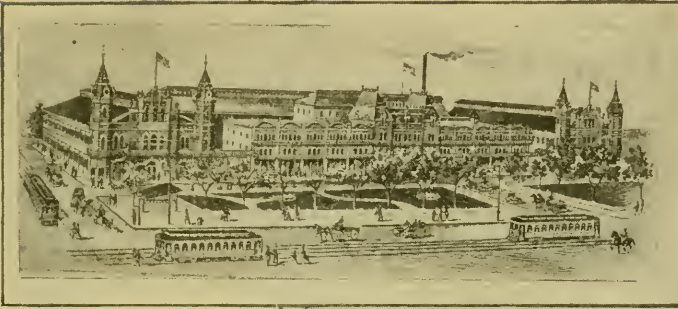


1—New Fredonia Hotel; 2—Hotel Lincoln; 3—Dewey Hotel; 4—Hotel Engel;
5—Hotel Logan; 6—New Bancroft.

Food Supply.

To those who would make Washington their permanent place of residence the question of the city's food supply is most important. The Capital is fortunate in being situated close to the trucking and fruit producing sections of the South, and to the markets of Washington come fresh the year round an abundance of produce and table delicacies at the lowest prices. Washington enjoys also a sea-food supply surpassed by no other city in the country. This in itself is an especial attraction to many who are denied sea-food because of distance from the ocean. Markets and grocery stores are scattered over the entire District and there is no section where there is inconvenience in this respect. The markets of the city, especially Center Market and Riggs Market, are patronized by many housekeepers who prefer to do their marketing in person.

Where Center Market now stands there has been a public market since the founding of the city. With the increase in the city's population and its prosperity, this market has kept pace—the open sheds of President John Adams' time being replaced in Jackson's time by building somewhat better, but yet of the open-shed character, almost unusual in inclement weather. With the new and greater Washington that followed the Civil War, among the improvements that came, one of the important ones was the erection of the present commodious Center Market building.



Center
Market.



New Terminal Cold
Storage and Ice Plant
of the
Washington Market Co.



Riggs
Market.

Within the last three years all stands upon which meats, poultry, and fish are exposed for sale have been replaced by stands of concrete, white tile and marble.

Travellers say that on the 600 stalls of Center Market are offered a greater variety of the edible products of the earth, fresher and at lower prices, than in any market seen in all their travels.

The meat and food supply of the city is carefully supervised and scrutinized by an efficient and alert Health Department.

“Washington intended this to be a Federal city, and it is a Federal City, and it tingles down to the feet of every man, whether he comes from Washington State, or Los Angeles, or Texas, when he comes and walks these city streets and starts to feel that ‘this is my city; I own a part of this Capital, and I envy for the time being those who are able to spend their time here.’”—President William H. Taft, May 8, 1909.



COLUMBIA COUNTRY CLUB.
CHEVY CHASE CLUB.

Washington—A Model City.

The inspiration that led the founders to design a city that would be a model physically, has extended in these later days to move many to a desire to make Washington a model in every respect.

A model in government, in efficient municipal administration, in home building, street lighting, sanitary engineering, in education, policing, and in regulation of its public utilities, is the ideal to which more than passing interest is being given. President Wilson has already been deeply impressed with this conception of a capital city, and has retained in office the Economy and Efficiency Commission, largely for this purpose. The application of the principle of a model city has been extended even to the purpose of establishing in Washington a children's museum. Miss Julia Lathrop, who is developing the new Children's Bureau of the Government, makes this suggestion in the following language:

"Can you not imagine a day when the Government should find it reasonable to set up in Washington some children's Smithsonian, some living museum, some palace for the youth of our land, in which should be installed, not only in historical array the story of the life of the

various types of children in the world, the Indian and the Eskimo, but where there should be set forth the best knowledge of the world about the care of children, and where there should be exemplified day by day in a sublimated and humanized laboratory fashion the best sort of nursery care, of teaching, of industrial training, of employment for children, of recreation and exercise and all the means of innocent pleasure? What could add a finer grace to this city than such a palace? What could be a more reasonable expression of that concern for the growing one-third of our people, who will fill the places of those of us who are now grown, and who will do their task as much better than we as we by our equipment of them make possible? Do we not owe it to them, not today nor tomorrow, but when the time is ripe, to get up here a noble democratic house from which may be sent out all our growing knowledge, which shall serve the health, the fruitful education, and the useful work, and the joy of living, of our children?"

Park For Sport.

Still another phase of this ideal is expressed by the plan of Colonel Spencer Cosby, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who is also the executive officer of the Fine Arts Commission. Colonel Cosby would give over about 370 acres of Potomac Park for the establishment of a great park for sports, where golf links, baseball diamonds, tennis courts, and a great stadium in which the annual Army and Navy football game and other great national and international sporting events should be held.

Washington is already the model city of the world in respect to city planning, and its example has given an unmeasured impetus to the idea of city planning throughout the world.

The rapid change of the form of many municipal governments to the commission plan may in large measure be laid to the highly satisfactory manner in which that form of government has worked out in Washington.



The Washington Club.



The Commercial Club
(Present Quarters.)



WASHINGTON CLUBS.

Metropolitan.
Commercial.

University
Army and Navy.

"Every loyal American has a personal pride in the beauty of Washington and in its development and growth. There is no one with a proper appreciation of our Capital City who would favor a niggardly policy in respect to expenditures from the national Treasury to add to the attractiveness of this city, which belongs to every citizen of the entire country, and which no citizen visits without a sense of pride of ownership."—President William H. Taft, in special message to Congress, December 19, 1912.



1—Walter Reed Army Hospital; 2—John Dickson Home for Aged Men; 3—Willard Memorial Building at Garfield Hospital; 4—Washington Sanitarium; 5—George Washington University Hospital.



PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL.



St. Gauden's "Grief," Rock Creek Cemetery



Lafayette Statue, Lafayette Square.

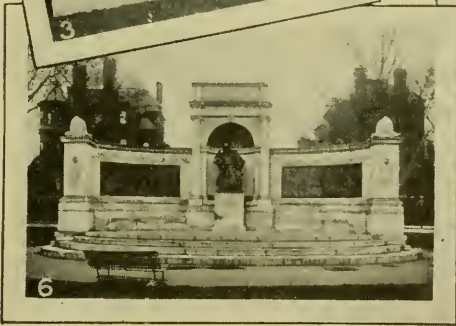
STATUES

Washington is a city of interesting and instructive statues in the circles, public parks, triangles and squares at the intersections of streets and avenues have been placed, from time to time as the city grew, statues in commemoration of men who have played important parts in the history of the nation. The location and the name of the sculptor of each is given. The care of these statues is entrusted by the Government to the Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, who is an officer of the United States Army.

One of the most notable groups of statuary in the city is now (July, 1913) in course of erection, the memorial to General U. S. Grant. This important group will form the chief feature of adornment and interest in what one day will be Union Square, proposed as a part of the scheme of the Senate Park Commission. Henry M. Shrady, of New York, is the sculptor and designer.

The other important statues of the city are the following:

Carroll, Archbishop John. Georgetown College Campus.
 Columbus, Christopher. Union Station Plaza. (Lorado Taft.)
 Daguerre, Louis J. M. Smithsonian Grounds. (J. S. Hartley.)
 Dupont, Admiral Samuel F. Dupont Circle, Massachusetts ave., Nineteenth st. and New Hampshire ave. (Launt Thompson.)
 Farragut, Admiral David G. Farragut Square, Connecticut ave and K st. (Vinnie Ream Hoxie.)
 Franklin, Benjamin. Pennsylvania ave. and Tenth st. (Jacques Jouvenal.)
 Frederick the Great, War College grounds, Washington Barracks. (Presented to the United States by the present Emperor of Germany.)
 Garfield, President James A. Maryland ave. and First st. S. W. (J. O. A. Ward.)
 Greene, Major General Nathanael. Md. ave. and Fourth st. N. E. (H. K. Brown.)
 Gross, Dr. Samuel. Smithsonian grounds. (A. S. Calder.)
 Hahnemann, Dr. Samuel Christian Friedrich. Scott Circle, east side. (C. H. Nieuhaus.)
 Hancock, General Winfield S. Penna. ave. and Seventh st. (Henry Ellicott.)



NOTABLE STATUES.

- 1—McPherson; 2—Sherman; 3—von Steuben; 4—Paul Jones; 5—Kosciuszko;
6—Hahnemann; 7—Garfield.

Henry, Professor Joseph. Smithsonian grounds. (W. W. Story.)

Jackson, General Andrew. Center of Lafayette Square. (Clark Mills.)

Jones, Commodore John Paul. Foot of Seventeenth street. (C. H. Nieuhaus.)

Kosciuszko, Gen. Thaddeus. Northeast corner Lafayette Square. (Antonio Popiel.)

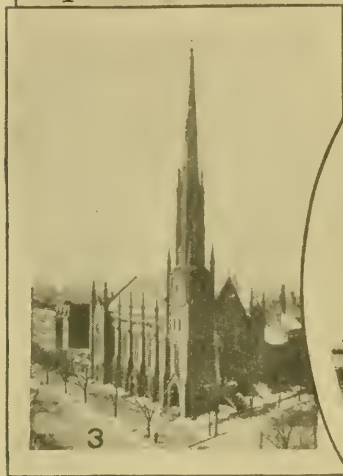
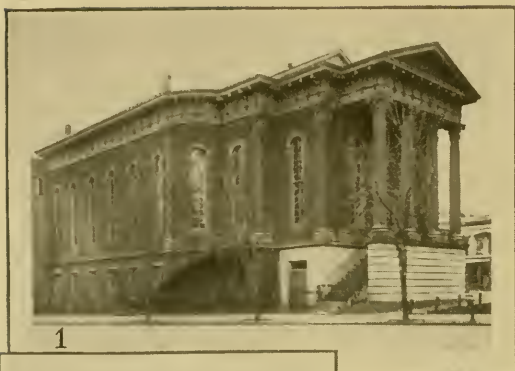
Lafayette, Marquis de. Southeast corner Lafayette Square. Statues of Rochambeau and Duportail, of the army, and De Grasse and D'Esaing of the navy, are on the pedestal. (A. Falguiere and A. Mercie.)

Lincoln, Abraham. John Marshall Place and D street. (Lot Flannery.)

Lincoln, Abraham. The Lincoln statue in Lincoln Park, East Capitol and Eleventh sts, is known as the Emancipation Statue. (Thomas Ball.)

Logan, General John A. Iowa Circle, Rhode Island ave. and Thirteenth st. (F. Simmons.)

Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth. Connecticut ave. and N st. (Wm. Couper.)



CHURCHES OF THE CAPITAL.

- 1—New York Avenue Presbyterian; 2—Church of the Ascension, Episcopal; 3—Metropolitan M. E.; 4—Luther Memorial; 5—All Souls' Unitarian; 6—Grace Reformed, Dutch; 7—St. Patrick's, Catholic.

Luther, Martin. Thomas Circle. Vermont ave. and Fourteenth st. (Cast in Germany from models of Reitschel's centerpiece of the memorial at Worms.)
 McClellan, General George B. Conn. avenue and Columbia road. (F. MacMonnies.)
 McPherson, Maj.-General James B. McPherson Square, Vermont ave. and Fifteenth st. (L. L. Rebisso.)
 Marshall, Chief Justice John. West front of Capitol. (W. W. Story.)
 Peace Monument. Pennsylvania ave. and First st. (F. Simmons.)
 Pike, Albert. Third and D streets. (G. Trentanovi.)
 Pulaski, Count Casimir. Penna. ave. and Thirteenth st. Casimir Chodzinski.)
 Rawlins, Maj.-Gen. John A. Pennsylvania ave. and Ninth st. (J. Bailey.)
 Rochambeau, Comte de. Southwest corner Lafayette Square. (M. Hamar.)
 Rush, Dr. Benjamin. Naval Museum of Hygiene, Twenty-third and E sts.
 Scott, General Winfield. Scott Circle, Massachusetts ave. and Sixteenth st. (H. K. Brown.)
 Scott, General Winfield. Soldiers' Home grounds. (Launt Thompson.)
 Shepherd, Alexander R. Pennsylvania ave. and Fourteenth st. (U. S. J. Dunbar.)
 Sheridan, General Philip Henry. Sheridan Circle, Massachusetts ave. and Twenty-third st. (J. Q. A. Ward.)
 Sherman, General William Tecumseh. Plaza south of the Treasury. (Carl Rohl Smith.)
 Stephenson Grand Army Memorial. Seventh st. and Louisiana ave. (J. M. Rhind.)
 Steuben, Baron von. Northwest corner Lafayette Square.
 Thomas, General George H. Thomas Circle, Fourteenth st. and Massachusetts ave. (J. Q. A. Ward.)
 Washington, George. Washington Circle, Pennsylvania ave. and Twenty-third st. (Clark Mills.)
 Washington, George. Capitol plaza. (Horatio Greenough.)
 Webster, Daniel. West Side of Scott Circle. (G. Trentanovi.)
 Witherspoon, John. Connecticut ave. and N st. (William Couper.)

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS

Argentina, 1728 Twenty-first street.	Italy, 1400 New Hampshire avenue.
Austria-Hungary, 1304 Eighteenth street.	Japan, 1321 K street.
Belgium, 2011 Massachusetts avenue.	Mexico, 1413 I street.
Bolivia, 1633 Sixteenth street.	Netherlands (Holland), 1901 F street.
Brazil, 1013 Sixteenth street.	Nicaragua, Stoneleigh Court.
Chile, 1327 Sixteenth street.	Norway, Wyoming Apartment.
China, 2001 Nineteenth street.	Panama, The Portland.
Colombia, The Portland.	Persia, The Netherlands.
Costa Rica, 1329 Eighteenth street.	Peru, 2223 R street.
Cuba, 1018 Vermont avenue.	Portugal, Stoneleigh Court.
Denmark, 1605 Twenty-second street.	Russia, 1701 K street.
Dominican Republic, Southern Bldg.	Salvador, The Bellevue.
France, 2460 Sixteenth street.	Siam, 1721 Rhode Island avenue.
Germany, 1435 Massachusetts avenue.	Spain, 2620 Sixteenth street.
Great Britain, 1300 Connecticut avenue.	Sweden, 1820 N street.
Greece, The Wyoming Apartment.	Switzerland, 2013 Hillyer Place.
Guatemala, 1745 Rhode Island avenue.	Turkey, 1711 Connecticut avenue.
Haiti, 1429 Rhode Island avenue.	Uruguay, 1734 N street.
Honduras, The Gordon.	Venezuela, 1017 Sixteenth street.



Franciscan Monastery at Brookland, D. C.

THE AMERICAN COMMISSION

To Investigate European Agricultural Cooperation

At the Fourth Annual Convention of The Southern Commercial Congress, held in Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1912, which was devoted to "The Educational and Agricultural Recovery of the South," the directors of the Congress were instructed to organize a special committee to visit Europe during the Summer of 1913 for the purpose of studying agricultural cooperation and suggesting a practical plan for the establishment of an American system. Carrying out this resolution, the executive officers of The Southern Commercial Congress brought into being, with the approval of the Congress of the United States, The American Commission.

The American Commission is composed of seven representatives of the United States appointed by President Woodrow Wilson who together constitute a separate special federal commission responsible to Congress for a report and a suggested plan to provide a better system of agricultural credit for the United States. In addition to this group each state of the Union is entitled to two representatives to be appointed by the Governors of the several states. The Canadian Provinces are each represented by two delegates appointed by the respective provincial governments.

Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, United States Senator from Florida, is chairman of The American Commission, and by appointment of President Wilson is also chairman of the special federal commission. Dr. Clarence J. Owens, of Maryland, is the director-general of the Commission, while Col. Harvie Jordan, of Georgia, is the secretary, both being also members of the federal commission.

The Commission will visit fourteen countries of Europe, spending May, June and July, of 1913, abroad.

Primarily The American Commission will inquire into and present to the American people a detailed report, with specific recommendations as to adaptability to American conditions, bearing on:

(a) The various European systems of agricultural credit, including a study of both cooperative and non-cooperative phases of rural finance,

(b) European cooperative production and distribution of agricultural products, and

(c) The relations of the respective European governments, semi-official bodies, and other voluntary organizations to the

promotion, maintenance and direction of agricultural cooperative institutions.

Though The Southern Commercial Congress began its efforts in a campaign for the adoption of rural credit systems it has received such strong support both from the federal and state governments and from private sources that it has been able to enlarge the scope of its work to include a thorough investigation of all forms of cooperative production and distribution in the agricultural field.

FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

Of The Southern Commercial Congress to be Held in Mobile
Alabama, 1913.

In Mobile, Alabama, during the fall of 1913 will be celebrated the Fifth Annual Convention of The Southern Commercial Congress. This meeting will discuss the relation of the United States in general, the Southern states in particular, to the Panama Canal, to South America, and to world commerce. Special features of the fifth annual assembling of the Congress include an excursion to the Canal Zone, and a tour of all the principal South American countries.

The influence of this meeting in strengthening the cordial relations which exist between the United States and the nations of South America in social as well as commercial affairs will be far reaching. In addition to this, the opportunity to see the Panama Canal and to visit South America opens the way for a more intelligent realization on the part of the people of the United States of the real conditions which exist in the other great American republics.

In going to Panama, The Southern Commercial Congress will dedicate a fitting memorial to the late John T. Morgan, United States Senator from Alabama, who has been called the "Father of the Panama Canal." This pilgrimage to the spot where the United States has builded of concrete and steel a highway for the commerce of the world is intended as a national expression of gratitude to the man who fathered the idea.

The tour of South America which has been planned by The Southern Commercial Congress in connection with the Mobile meeting will cover a period of nearly three months. The itinerary includes every country of South America.

"As the larger patriotism makes the nation dearer than the State, so the capital of the nation claims the allegiance of the citizen of every other city, even above that which he gives to his own city."—Henry B. F. Macfarland in Speech at the White House, December 12, 1900.



THE PATENT OFFICE.

BRIEF GUIDE TO WASHINGTON

As it is not the purpose of this book to be a guide to the city, in the sense of a hand-book or Baedeker, only a brief account of the points of national and historic interest are here given. The visitor will find this of great assistance and historic and sufficient for most purposes. Detailed descriptions of the public buildings and historic places may be had in the publications devoted to that purpose.

Starting at the Union Station, at Massachusetts and Delaware avenues, where all railways enter Washington, the visitor may use the following guide on his sight-seeing tour. The magnificent new station, costing more than \$18,000 000, is one of the finest railway stations in the world, and a most fitting and dignified entrance to the Capital of the United States.

The street railway system of transfers makes it possible to reach almost all points of interest cheaply. A popular plan of making a tour of the city is by the "Sight Seeing" automobiles. For \$1.00 one is taken to all parts of the city, with competent guides, who point out every point of interest to the passenger. The trip consumes about two hours.

Washington is divided into rectangular blocks by streets running east and west and north and south. A series of broad avenues intersect each other at the Capitol, while others meet at the White House. Commencing at the Capitol the streets running north and south are designated by numbers, and those running east and west by letters. There are A, B, and C, etc., north, and A, B, and C, etc., south; 1st, 2d, and 3d, etc., east and 1st, 2d, and 3d, etc., west. Each block begins with an additional 100, so that one is enabled to tell how many blocks he is from the Capitol.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol of the United States is situated on Capitol Hill, about three blocks from Union Station, which faces it looking out Delaware avenue. The building is open from 9:00 a. m. until 4:30 p. m. daily, except Sundays and holidays. During the session of Congress the forenoon is the best time for inspecting the building. Congress goes into session at noon, and when in session flags are displayed on the building, over both the Senate and House of Representatives.

Licensed guides stationed in the Rotunda charge a nominal price for their services in showing visitors the principal features of the building.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The Library of Congress, admitted to be one of the finest buildings in the world, is located just east of the Capitol. The building is constructed of New Hampshire granite, covers nearly four acres of ground, and represents an expenditure of over six million dollars. It is the product of American art and workmanship, and in richness and harmony of decoration stands as America's highest architectural achievement. The building is open from 9:00 a. m. until 10:00 p. m., week days; on Sundays and holidays, 2:00 to 10:00 p. m. While the Library is primarily intended for the use of the members of Congress, any visitor can obtain books, to be read in the Library, by filling out the required blank at the librarian's desk.

SENATE AND HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Adjoining the Capitol grounds on the northeast and on the southeast are, respectively, the Office Buildings of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The former contains 92 rooms and the latter 410 rooms. To each member of the Senate and of the House of Representatives is allotted an office in which to transact his official business. Both of the Office Buildings are connected with the Capitol by sub-ways. The buildings are constructed of white marble and are of similar design.

NEW CITY POSTOFFICE.

The new white marble building adjoining the Union Station on the west is the Washington City Post-Office, one of the finest in the country. It will be occupied in 1914.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The huge red building just northwest of the Union Station and occupying the large square at the corner of North Capitol and H streets is the Government Printing Office. It is the most complete and largest establishment of its kind in the world. Open for visitors from 10:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m.

PENSION OFFICE.

The Pension Office is a great red building covering nearly two acres, situated in a square bounded by F and G and Fourth and Fifth streets, and is open for inspection between 9:00 a. m. and 4:00 p. m. week days. One of the noteworthy features of this building is the frieze extending entirely around the building at the level of the second story. The building was completed in 1885, and an idea of its magnitude may be had from the fact that at the Inauguration Ball that year nearly 18,000 people thronged the floors.

This building has been the scene of the Inaugural Ball each four years since, until President Wilson expressed the desire that the time-honored function be eliminated.

PATENT OFFICE.

The building of the Department of the Interior, known as the Patent Office, covers two squares, extending from Seventh to Ninth and F and G streets, N. W. The museum of models fills four halls on the second story, and contains over 400,000 models of American and foreign inventions. Visitors are admitted between the hours of 9:00 a. m. and 2:00 p. m., week days.

The building on the square to the south is the General Land Office, of the Department of the Interior.

LINCOLN'S MUSEUM AND FORD'S THEATRE.

At 516 Tenth street is the house in which Lincoln died. It contains the Oldroyd Lincoln Memorial Collection, consisting of more than three thousand articles pertaining to the martyr President. Among these are to be found the family Bible; the furniture from his former home at Springfield; the last bit of writing that Lincoln ever did, also the spur which Booth wore and which he accidentally caught in the flag when leaping from the box after the assassination of the President. In order to defray expenses, a charge of 25 cents for admission is made, but reduced rates are made for large parties.

Immediately opposite the Museum is Ford's Theatre, where President Lincoln was assassinated. The building is now a Government office.



NATIONAL PRESS CLUB.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Situated east of the White House at Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, is the Treasury Building. It is open from 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m., and the Cash Room and Museum may be seen at any time between these hours. Other rooms, however, are open to visitors only from 11:00 to 12:00 noon, and from 1:00 p. m. to 2:00 p.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The White House, or Executive Mansion, is situated on Pennsylvania avenue, at Sixteenth street, one mile and a third from the Capitol. The East Room is open to visitors from 10:00 a. m. until 2:00 p. m., except Sundays and holidays. The executive chambers are in a new building to the west, where persons having business with the President are received.

STATE, WAR AND NAVY BUILDING.

The State, War and Navy Department building is located on part of the reservation called "President's Grounds," just west of the White House. Open to visitors from 9:00 a. m. until 2:00 p. m. Among the valuable documents preserved in this building are the first draft of the Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, Washington's Commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, etc. Here also are models of the warships of the Navy.

CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

To the southeast of the State, War and Navy building, at Seventeenth street and New York avenue is the Corcoran Art Building. It is open to visitors on Mondays from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p. m., other week days from 9:30 a. m. to 4:00 p. m., and on Sundays from 1:30 p. m. to 4:00 p. m. On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays an admission fee of 25 cents is charged but on other days admission is free.

CONTINENTAL MEMORIAL HALL.

A square south of the Art Gallery is located Continental Memorial Hall, designed to meet the business and commemorative requirements of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The corner stone was laid with elaborate ceremonial, April 18, "Lexington Day," 1904. The building cost about \$700,000. Open daily except Sunday, 11 a. m. to 3 p. m.

PAN-AMERICAN UNION

Immediately to the south of the D. A. R. building is the home of the Pan-American Union, at Seventeenth and B streets. The structure and grounds represent an investment of \$1,000,000, of which the American Republics contributed \$250,000, and Andrew Carnegie \$750,000.

The first Pan-American Conference was held in the building in February, 1911.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The visitor is now in full view of the Washington Monument. The monument is an obelisk of Maryland marble and rises 555 feet 4 inches from the floor. The walls at the base are 15 feet thick and taper to 18 inches at the 500 foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins.

The idea of a national monument to the Father of His Country took definite shape in 1833. The intention was to construct the monument by means of popular subscriptions of individual sums not to exceed one dollar each. In 1847, the collections amounted to \$87,000, and the work was begun. The corner stone was laid July 4, 1848; in 1854, the structure had reached a height of 170 feet, and the funds were exhausted. During the succeeding 24 years but four additional feet were added. August 28, 1876, Congress passed an Act creating the Monument Commission, and appropriated sufficient sums to complete the construction. The cap stone, a conical block of Georgia aluminum was set in place in 1884.

The view from the top, reached by elevator or by a flight of 900 steps, is superb, the whole of Washington lying at the feet of the beholder with the Potomac winding its way in the distance in either direction. Open from 9:00 a. m. to 4:00 p. m.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is a branch of the Treasury Department, and is situated on the Mall, corner of Fourteenth and B streets, near the Washington Monument. In this building are printed the Government bonds, national currency, postage, revenue stamps, etc. Open 9 a. m. to 11:45 a. m., and from 12:30 to 2:30 p. m. week days.

A splendid new building for the Bureau is now nearing completion just south of the present structures. It is in keeping architecturally with the other great classic buildings of the Government, and will be one of the most ideal work-shops in the world.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture buildings are located on the Mall, between Twelfth and Fourteenth streets, east of the Monument. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and contain many interesting specimens. Open to the public from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

To the east of the Agricultural buildings is the beautiful building of the Smithsonian Institution. Its specimens of American natural history form one of the most interesting exhibits the visitor can see in Washington. The building is open from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., except on Sundays.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

The home of the Bureau of Fisheries is the building on the Mall, at Sixth and B streets. In well lighted aquaria one may examine the rarest and most beautiful specimens of the finny tribe, while thousands of glass jars show the process of fish propegation in every stage. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.



HISTORIC RESIDENCES.

- 1—"The Octagon," where the Treaty of Ghent was signed; 2—The Lee Mansion at Arlington; 3—"Ruthven Lodge," now razed; 4—Rittenhouse mansion, a type of the early homes of Georgetown.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution is the National Museum, housed in a magnificent new building just about opposite, on the north line of the Mall. It observes the same hours for visitors as the Smithsonian building.

This museum is the authorized depository for all objects of scientific, historic, and artistic merit which come into possession of the Government. The historical collection contains personal relics, mementoes and memorials of most of the Presidents and scores of American statesmen, soldiers and sailors.

The Ethnological exhibits include valuable series of objects representing the arts, industries and customs of the American Indians, the Eskimo, natives of Africa, Asia, etc. There is also a special exhibit illustrating the chief religions of the world. The natural history collection represents primarily the fauna of the United States.

THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

This Department is housed in the General Post-Office building, a massive granite structure at Pennsylvania avenue and Twelfth street. The most interesting feature to the visitor is the Dead Letter Museum, containing numberless curios taken from the unclaimed letters. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

The Bureaus of these Departments now occupy leased buildings in various parts of the city. The Secretaries' offices are in the building at 513-515 Fourteenth street. The Departments include the Bureau of Corporations, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Bureau of Manufactures, the Bureau of Statistics, the Bureau of Lighthouses, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of the Census, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Bureau of Fisheries, and the Bureau of Standards. All Bureaus open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

This Bureau is under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, but occupies an interesting little building of its own at M and Twenty-second streets. Here the visitor may watch the delicate instruments by which the velocity of the wind, the temperatures, seismic disturbances, moisture and other climatic phenomena are measured and noted. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

THE BOTANICAL GARDENS.

The National Botanical Garden is at the foot of Capitol Hill and occupies the space between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, from First to Third streets. Its conservatories are extensive and contain a very large collection of rare plants gathered from all parts of the world. Open daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUILDING.

This is a beautiful structure of white marble, at Pennsylvania avenue and Fourteenth street, and contains the offices of the District Commissioners and all Municipal Departments, except the Courts.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Situated on a hillside some three miles north of the Capitol, the white tower of the United States Soldiers' Home is one of the conspicuous objects of the National Capital. Eight hundred men, honorably discharged after twenty years of army service, or otherwise disabled or incapacitated by wounds or disease, are comfortably accommodated in the five dormitory buildings. The grounds comprise 512 acres of diversified lawn, slope and ravine. Open 9 a. m. to sunset.

THE NAVY YARD.

The Washington Navy Yard is on the Anacostia river, at the foot of Eighth street. It was established in 1804, and in the early days stood unrivaled as a place of construction for war vessels. The "Wasp," the "Argus," and the "Viper," of the early American navy, were examples of its handiwork.

Of late years it has become an ordnance factory, where the great guns of the Navy, cast at Bethlehem, Pa., are brought to be finished. Open daily 8:30 a. m. to sunset.

THE NAVAL OBSERVATORY.

The Naval Observatory, under direction of the Bureau of Navigation, is situated on Georgetown Heights, and contains a 26-inch equatorial telescope, one of the largest in the world.

Washington Standard time is telegraphed from this Observatory daily to every point in the United States, the time-ball dropping from the flag-staff at the instant the sun crosses the Meridian at Washington. Open daily, except Sundays, 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.; also, Thursday evenings, 8 to 10 o'clock. Special cards required for Thursday evening admission.

THE MARINE BARRACKS.

Occupy almost the entire square at Eighth and G streets, S. E. During the summer there are concerts daily, at 11 a. m. by the famous Marine Band, and the interesting ceremony of Guard Mount every day at 9 a. m., and a formal inspection at 10:00 a. m. every Monday. Open daily, 8 a. m. to sunset.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

This Department contains the office of the Attorney General of the United States, and is located on K street, between Vermont avenue and Fifteenth street. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.



Christ Church, Alexandria, where Washington worshipped.

WAR COLLEGE AND BARRACKS.

The Barracks, formerly the Arsenal, is located directly on the banks of the Potomac and at Four and a Half street.

It is at present used as an artillery post, but will, upon completion of present plans, become the most important post in the country. It contains the War College, the School of National Defense, and the Engineers' School of Application. In front of the War College is the statue of Frederick the Great, given to the United States by the Kaiser Wilhelm. The grounds are open to visitors daily from 8 a. m. until sunset.

THE ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Occupies a structure of its own, at Seventh and B streets. The collections illustrate methods of military surgery and treatment of diseases incident to war. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

At Twenty-third and E streets is located the Hygienic Laboratory and Museum of Hygiene. The building is open to visitors from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. on week days. Here the physicians and scientists of the Government conduct their experiments.

THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The National Zoo, established in 1889, for the advancement of science and the recreation of the people, is under the direction of the Smithsonian Institution. It occupies a singularly beautiful tract, 167 acres in area, in the Northwestern portion of the city, and contains and preserves the largest collection of fauna of the United States. It is open every day and all day.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The Commission, which administers the law regulating the rates and practices of railroads and steamship companies, occupies two fine leased buildings, 1317-1319 F street. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

The offices of the Commission are in a handsome new structure at 1724 F street N. W. Open daily, except Sundays and holidays, 9:00 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.

CABIN JOHN BRIDGE.

Seven miles above Georgetown, or West Washington, was erected by the War Department during the administration of Secretary Jefferson Davis. The bridge now forms a part of the aqueduct system; is 240 feet long, and its arch, with a span of 220 feet, is reputed to be the largest masonry arch in existence.

GREAT FALLS OF THE POTOMAC.

Five miles beyond Cabin John are the Great Falls of the Potomac river, one of the most beautiful bits of natural scenery about Washington. The Falls are reached by the Great Falls Electric line, the terminal of which is at Thirty-sixth and M streets, N. W.

BLUEMONT AND THE BLUE RIDGE.

One of the most interesting trips out of Washington is that to Bluemont and Leesburg, in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia. Electric trains run frequently from the corner of Thirty-sixth and M streets, N. W.

ALEXANDRIA.

Prior to the stirring days of the Revolution, Alexandria, rich in historic association, was the American metropolis of the British Crown.

Many of the old streets are paved with cobblestones laid by Hessian prisoners of war, under the personal direction of Washington himself.

Among the notable points of interest in Alexandria may be mentioned the old residence of Lord Thomas Fairfax; the Carlyle House, where gathered the celebrated "Congress of Alexandria," between Colonial Governors and the British General, Braddock, and also where Washington received his first commission. Quaint Christ Church, where Washington worshipped, and where his pew, marked with facsimile autograph on a silver plate, remains undisturbed; old Friendship Fire Company, of which Washington was a prominent member; the old City Hotel, a famous hostelry in bygone days, from which steps Washington gave his last military order; the Alexandria-Washington Masonic Lodge, of which Washington was the first Master; and the old Marshall House, on King street, the scene of the Ellsworth tragedy at the outbreak of the Civil War.



ANNAPOLIS, MD.—OLD STATE HOUSE, BUILT 1772-4.

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY.

On the Virginia Hills surrounding Arlington House, sleep 16,000 soldiers who died during the war between the States. Arlington House was built in 1802, by George Washington Parke Custis, whose widowed mother became the wife of General Washington. Upon the death of Custis the property descended to Mary Custis Lee, wife of General Robert E. Lee. General Lee and Mary Custis were married in 1831, in the drawing room where present day visitors to Arlington may register their names.

In 1861, as Lee assumed command of the Confederate forces, the Federals established a camp at Arlington; later it became a hospital, and when other available cemetery grounds no longer sufficed, its level plateaus and grassy slopes were devoted to the burial of the dead. The first grave was prepared for a Confederate prisoner who died in the hospital.

Both Arlington and Alexandria are reached by electric trains leaving the terminal station at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.

FORT MYER.

On the Virginia side of the river, is one of the most important cavalry posts of the Army, and visitors may witness the guard mounts, squadron manouvers and fancy drills, by the crack regiments.

The Fort Myer United States Signal Station is the headquarters of the Aeroplane and Balloon corps of the Army.

On Fort Myer Reservation there has been erected the most powerful wireless telegraph station in the world. The tallest of the three steel cage towers is more than 100 feet higher than the Washington Monument. The station is capable of sending and receiving messages within a radius of 3,000 miles.

Fort Myer is reached by the Arlington electric cars leaving the station at Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue.



ANNAPOLIS, MD.—BANCROFT HALL, U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

COLONIAL ANNAPOLIS.

One of the most interesting and delightful trips about Washington is that to the ancient city of Annapolis, thirty-five miles from Washington and a little over an hour's ride on the large interurban electric cars of the Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Electric Railroad.

Probably there is not a city in the country that today retains so many well-preserved buildings of the Colonial period and so much of the real atmosphere of the early days as the Capital City of Maryland.

Annapolis, too, is the site of the United States Naval Academy, the training school for every officer of the Navy. The grounds of the academy are extensive and beautiful and are at all times open to visitors. The Government has expended about \$15,000,000 in a group of magnificent buildings for the naval school. Cadet drills and band concerts are given at the academy daily.

The electric railway company has issued a fully descriptive booklet about Annapolis. The station is in the Bond building at the southwest corner of New York avenue and Fourteenth street.

MOUNT VERNON.

Mount Vernon, the home of Washington, is situated on the western bank of the Potomac, about fifteen miles from Washington. It is open to visitors every day except Sunday.

In the grounds are the tomb of Washington and the Mansion House occupied by him. The latter contains many priceless relics of the Father of His Country.

Mount Vernon may be reached by electric cars of the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon railway, from Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue. The trip can also be made by steamer of the Mount Vernon and Marshall Hall Steamboat Company, starting from wharf foot of Seventh street, at 10:00 a. m. and 1:45 p. m.



MT. VERNON, THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

OTHER PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

Washington is surrounded with places of historic interest that are easily accessible to the visitor to the city. On the Washington-Virginia Railway, whose station is at the corner of Twelfth street and Pennsylvania avenue, are many of them: Falls Church, Fairfax Court House, where the will of George Washington is recorded, "Gunston Hall," below Mount Vernon, "Woodlawn," the stately home of the beautiful Nellie Custis, adopted daughter of General Washington, and other Colonial and Revolutionary homes.

Bladensburg is another interesting little town and can be reached by trolley leaving the corner of Fifteenth and H. streets, N. E. Bladensburg was a port in Colonial days and much tobacco was shipped thence to Europe. Near the town is the famous duelling ground, where Commodore Decatur fought Commodore Baron. Here also Commodore Barney and General Windsor faced the British in the War of 1812. The town was founded in 1742. Here was fought the Battle of Bladensburg. The eastern branch of the Potomac river was navigable in 1814, and the British fleet under Admiral Cockburn sailed up the river to this point.

At Riverdale, a mile beyond, is the old Calvert Mansion, the home of the last Lord Baltimore. It is now owned by a Washington business man and within the past two years has been restored by him.

"Indeed, the more the commission studied the first plans of the Federal City, the more they became convinced that the greatest service they could perform would be to carry to a legitimate conclusion the comprehensive, intelligent, and yet simple and straightforward scheme devised by L'Enfant under the direction of Washington and Jefferson." From the report of the Park Commission to the U. S. Senate, 1901.*

*The report of the Park Commission; abridged by the author, will be published as Senate Document No. 16, 63d Congress, 1st Session, about contemporaneously with the publication of this volume. The unabridged report is now out of print.

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The Manhattan Coffee Mills are coffee roasters. Their coffees are put through separators, taking out the stones and other refuse. Every bean is then milled and the shell taken off, giving a far superior coffee to that treated by ordinary processes. The company uses a patent chaff blower, which blows off the chaff while the coffee is in process of roasting.

To witness these methods of manufacture and to inspect the sanitary conditions under which the product is turned out, the public is at all times welcome, and visitors to Washington are daily escorted through the buildings and the processes explained.

In addition to the large coffee business, the Manhattan Mills carry the largest stock of teas of any house south of New York, being extensive importers of teas.

The company has much of the Government contracts for coffee and tea, and supplies the principal hotels, clubs and cafes. It is also now branching out into the South and building up a considerable Southern trade.

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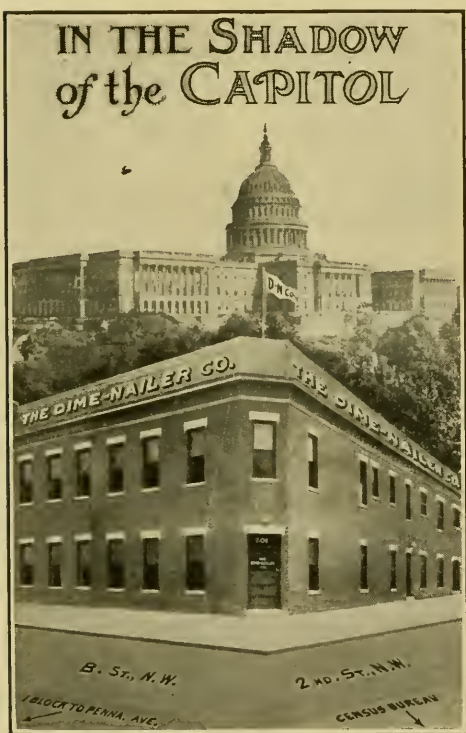
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include in their itinerary a visit to this unique establishment for, unless present indications are misinterpreted, it will not be long before its influence will be felt and its name become famous throughout the land. Bankers, wage-earners and those interested in spreading the gospel of Thrift are particularly invited to call and investigate the workings of this institution. In the same building with the Dime-Nailer are located the headquarters of "The Dime-Savers' League," and the "Cointrappers of America." Members of these bodies are invited to call and make themselves welcome while in Washington.

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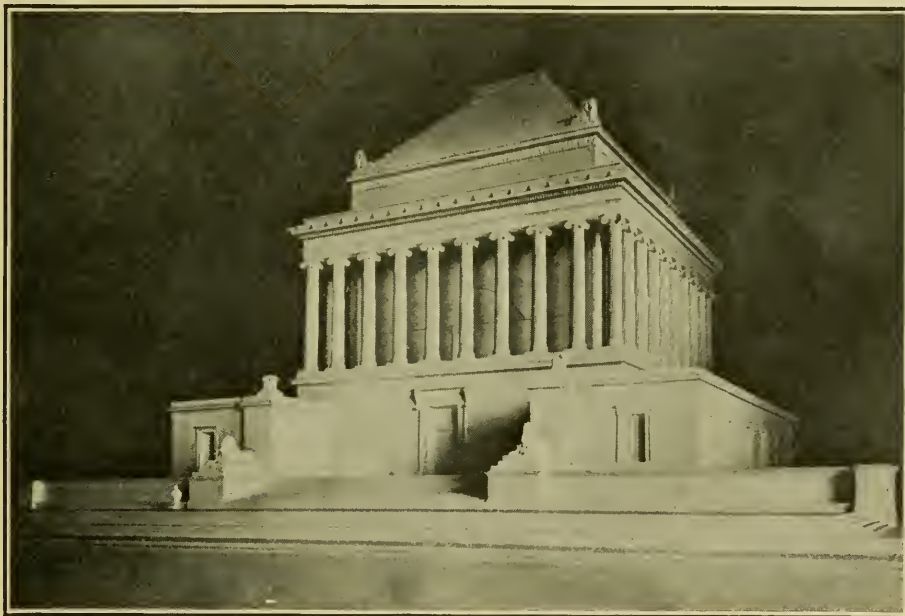
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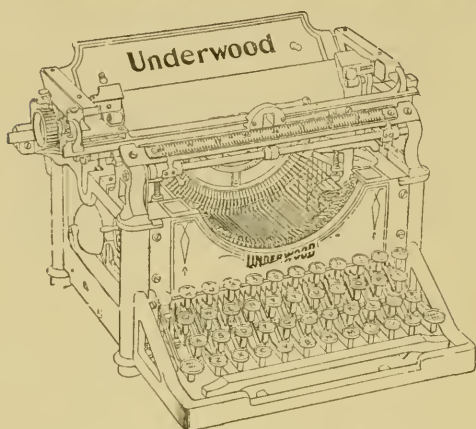
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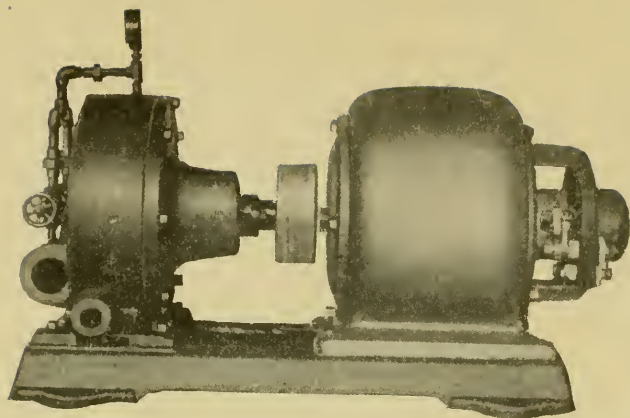
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Accounts Receivable	6,400.66
Accrued Interest and Rents.....	13,353.95
Bonds—Market Value	
State and Municipal.....	\$ 95,375.00
U. S. Government.....	101,200.00
Railroad	60,100.00
Industrial	44,175.00
	<hr/>
	300,850.00
Total	<hr/> \$969,376.70

Liabilities.

Reserve for Fire Losses.....	\$ 162.50
Unearned Premium Reserve.....	6,909.25
Accrued Interest and Taxes.....	8,102.87
Miscellaneous Liabilities	1,735.21
Capital Stock fully paid up.....	\$320,675.00
Capital Stock partially paid up.....	167,612.50
Surplus over all liabilities.....	464,179.37
Surplus as regards Policy holders.....	952,466.87
	<hr/>
Total	\$969,376.70

I hereby certify that I have made an examination of the books and accounts of the First National Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia as and of December 31, 1912, and the above statement is a true statement of the condition of the Company as and of that date.

S. H. WOLFE,

Consulting Actuary.

OFFICERS.

Hon. ROBERT J. WYNNE, President.

Hon. FRED. T. DuBOIS, Vice-President.

F. S. DUDLEY, Vice-President.

ROBERT R. TUTTLE, 3d Vice-President.

S. J. JOHNSON, Secretary.

CHARLES F. CARUSI, General Counsel

Commercial Fire Insurance Company

of the District of Columbia

Washington, D. C.

Assets.

Mortgage loans, first liens.....	\$217,900.00
Cash in Bank and Office.....	70,323.46
Real Estate	350,000.00
Accounts Receivable	75,173.55
Accrued Interest and Rents.....	15,011.84
Bonds—Market Value.	
State and Municipal.....	\$100,752.50
Railroad	92,152.50
Industrial	4,437.50
	<hr/>
	197,342.50
Total	<hr/> \$925,751.35

Liabilities.

Reserve for Fire Losses.....	\$ 40,228.91
Unearned Premium Reserve.....	165,550.43
Accrued Interest and Taxes.....	12,957.80
Miscellaneous Liabilities	2,833.84
Capital Stock fully paid up.....	\$430,790.00
Capital Stock partially up.....	29,829.41
Surplus over all liabilities.....	243,559.96
Surplus as regards policy holders.....	704,179.37
	<hr/>
Total	\$925,751.35

I hereby certify that I have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Commercial Fire Insurance Company of the District of Columbia as and of December 31, 1912, and the above statement is a true statement of the condition of the Company as and of that date.

S. H. WOLFE,

Consulting Actuary.

OFFICERS.

ROBERT R. TUTTLE, President
Hon. ASHLEY M. GOULD, Vice-President
FREDERICK S. DUDLEY, Second Vice-President.
PAUL F. GROVE, Secretary.
JOHN McKEE, Asst. Secretary.
CHARLES F. CARUSI, General Counsel.

In picking a Fire Insurance Company to protect your property, pick the Commercial.

The Commercial is 22 years old—a strong Company to insure in and a prompt one in the settlement of claims.

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THE COLUMBIA TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY

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CAPITAL \$350,000.

Transacts all business relating to the investigation and transfer of Titles to Real Estate in the District of Columbia.

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Benefit
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**INSURES ALL
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Exchange on all principal cities.

Cable and Telegraphic Transfers.

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of Washington, D. C.

Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus, \$2,000,000

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Safe Deposit Department

Foreign Exchange

Your Account Invited

ROBERT N. HARPER, PRES.

EDMUND S. WOLFE, CASHIER

Capital One Million Dollars

Surplus One Hundred Thousand Dollars

Continental Trust Company

Operated under supervision of the United States Treasury Department
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Invites the accounts and renders its clients the highest type of punctual and accurate individual, commercial and savings bank service; pays 3 per cent on minimum monthly balances, compounded twice annually.

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CHAS. W. WARDEN, First Vice-President.

WM. T. GALLIHER, Vice-President.

BATES WARREN, Vice-President.

CHARLES A. DOUGLAS, Counsel.

FRANK S. BRIGHT, Trust Officer and Secretary.

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Established 1891

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W. REGINALD LEWIS, Ass't Cashier

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FRED McKEE . . . Vice-President

JOHN H. BALTZ . . . Cashier

WILLIAM R. BAUM . . . Asst. Cashier

CHAS. W. DARR . . . Gen. Counsel

DIRECTORS

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Louis A. Dent

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J. T. Hendrick

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C. J. Langmead

Wm. H. Linkins

Fred McKee

T. A. McKee

The Oldest Savings Institution in the District of Columbia.

National Savings and Trust Company

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CAPITAL, - - - - - \$1,000,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS OVER - - 1,000,000

Incorporated by Special Act of Congress, January 22, 1867
Reorganized under Act of Congress, October 1, 1890.

OFFICERS

WILLIAM D. HOOVER, President.
WOODBURY BLAIR, 1st Vice-President.
FRANK W. STONE, 2d Vice-President.
GEORGE HOWARD, Treasurer.
CHARLES E. NYMAN, Secretary.
CHARLES C. LAMBORN, Assistant Treasurer.
FRANK STETSON, Assistant Trust Officer.

DIRECTORS.

Woodbury Blair	George W. Gray	Samuel Maddox
S. Thomas Brown	William D. Hoover	William F. Quicksall
James A. Buchanan	Reginald S. Huidekoper	Frank W. Stone
William A. H. Church	Thomas R. Jones	William H. Walker
Walter C. Clephane	O. H. P. Johnson	John L. Weaver
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CHARLES J. BELL, President

The Commercial National Bank

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE BANK OF PERSONAL SERVICE.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$750,000; SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS, \$500,000;
DEPOSITS OVER \$5,000,000.

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ELDRIDGE E. JORDAN, V.-Pres.

ARTHUR LEE, V.-Pres.

JAMES A. CAHILL, V.-Pres.

TUCKER K. SANDS, V.-Pres., and Cashier.

F. E. GHISELLI, Assistant Cashier.

HERBERT V. HUNT, Assistant Cashier.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

An industrial loan and savings institution organized to
provide low rate moderate loans and discounts to select
salaried risks not enjoyed the usual bank connections.

Capital and Surplus - - - - \$130,000.00

J. D. LEONARD, President.

ORGANIZED 1903

The American National Bank of Washington

Capital and Undivided Profits - - - \$859,402
Resources Over - - - - - \$4,331,171

W. T. GALLIHER, President

C. H. LIVINGSTONE, First Vice-President

DAVIS ELKINS, Second Vice-President

WILLIAM SELBY, Cashier

Assistant Cashiers

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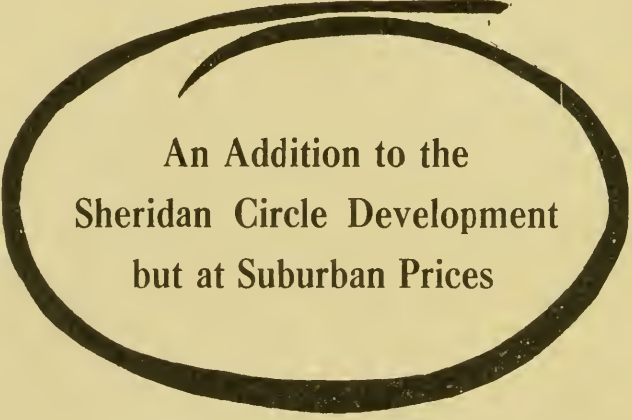
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IS GUARANTEED.**

**IT'S THE TRUTH THAT ITS PURITY AND TWENTY PER
CENT GREATER STRENGTH IS UNQUESTIONED.**

**IT'S THE TRUTH THAT OUR DELIVERY SYSTEM, FAC-
TORY TO BAKERY, IS ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE. THE
LARGEST BAKERS IN THE WORLD RELY UPON OUR YEAST
SUPPLIES.**

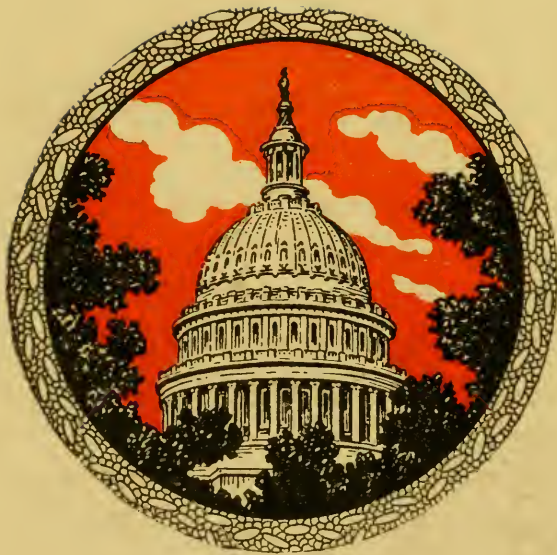
**IT'S THE TRUTH THAT NOT ONE OF OUR MANY CUS-
TOMERS WOULD GO BACK TO THE OLD WAY OF RECEIVING
YEAST, WITH ITS UNCERTAIN AGE AND STRENGTH.**

**IT'S THE TRUTH, MR. BAKER, THAT WE CAN GIVE
YOU BETTER SATISFACTION WITH THE USE OF CORBY
YEAST THAN YOU HAVE EVER HAD WITH ANY OTHER KIND.
WE ARE DOING IT FOR OTHERS.**

THE CORBY COMPANY

**WRITE FOR
FREE SAMPLE**

**S T A T I O N K
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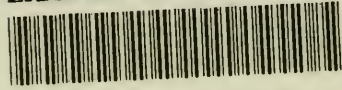
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